NEWS STAND EDITION

Collers



VOL XXXVIII NO 6

NOVEMBER 3 1906

PRICE 10 CENTS





NOVEMBER At Battle Creek.

At Battle Creek.

The absorbing outdoor life; the sun parlors, spacious lobbies, tropical covered gardens and skilled attendants and trained nurses, the chef with his delicious dietetic food calories; the fascinating dining room overlooking fifty miles of the "Picturesque Peninsula," the gymnasium and swimming pools, with instructors; the medical and surgical equipment with thirty attending physicians, the body culture, massage, Swedish and vibration movements; the pure water, the open air treatment, the entertaining guests; the never-trining educational, religious and amusement features; the spirit of good cheer and hopefulness that pervades everything.

of good cheer and hopefulness that pervades everything.

All these, at The Sanitarium, constitute what has been called a great University of Health, to teach and illustrate the principles of right living, to assist invalids and the physically inefficient in lifting themselves up to normal activity and enjoyment; to correct false habits and teach true food values and to demonstrate that health, like disease, comes gradually by processes of growth and change.

The Sanitarium is incorporated under the statutes of Michigan as an undenominational philanthropic enterprise.

nterprise.

Dispensaries and other medical facilities are provided for the poor.
Rates vary to meet practically all conditions.
November is one of the best months to be at the anitarium, both for health and enjoyment.

A Book of Views and descriptive literature will e mailed gladly. Address, Box 4

The Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.



EIGHT men chatting in a Pullman, smoker, east-bound from Denver; men from New York, New England, Ohio, and the Southeast; returning from the "Elks" convention.

They spoke of business, of course; and of "what business are you in?"

One of the eight, Mr. McCormick, clothing manager for the big house of Gano-Downs, Denver, said: "Clothing business: Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes."

"They're mighty good clothes," said the man next to him; "I wear 'em." "So do I," said another. "And I." "And I." Five out of eight men, caught at random from widely separate localities, wore Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

> It's the quality of the clothes that does it; all-wool, hand-tailoring, perfect style and fit. Get our Style Book; send six cents.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

Chicago

Boston

New York

FOR SALE—New 1906 24 H. P. Automobile standard make. Has been run less than miles. Car in as good condition as on day of deery. Will sell for \$400 less than cost. A. D.

¶ Why do advertisements like this appear in the daily papers? Answer one and you'll find the owner made a mistake in buying, and counts himself lucky to lose only \$400 in getting off his hands a car that he finds he didn't want; a car that a smooth salesman told him, convincingly, was the best on earth.

It's an old, old story. Man had the price of a car, but didn't know much about automobiles. Hadn't studied mechanical engineering at school, and didn't understand the jargon of mysterious words that everybody threw at him whenever he asked anything about automobiles. So he just went to a dealer's, and-and now he is sorry.

¶ No longer any reason for mistakes like that. For the first time in history, automobile information-complete and reliable—has been put into everyday English words. A book, sensibly written, sensibly illustrated, printed in large typea book that can be read through in one evening-has been

¶ That book, "Whys and Wherefores of the Automobile," dispels instantly the idea that a sensible man cannot understand the automobile. So simple and logical that any 14-year old school boy can read it intelligibly and thereby know the difference between a good car and the other kind-and give

¶ Your money back if you find "Whys and Wherefores of the Automobile" anything but the best and most easily understood presentation of the automobile ever issued from

Leather Binding \$1.00, Cloth 50c, Paper 35c. 102 Illustrations Edition limited. Better write today

The Automobile Institute

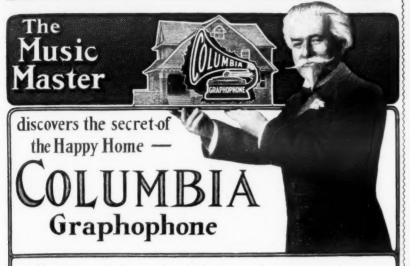
11 Prescott Street, Cleveland, Ohio

LL of the great essentials, such as visibility, light A touch, fine work, durability, with many minor advantages, compel the purchaser to the conclusion that the Monarch is indeed, "the Typewriter of the present and the future.'



Elasticity is the word which best expresses the notable features of the Monarch Typewriter touch. Why, the very recoil seems to encourage the operator to do swifter and better work, so responsive are the keys to the slightest touch.

> THE MONARCH TYPEWRITER COMPANY SYRACUSE NEW YORK SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES



WHO teach the music have had always much sympathy for those many others who cannot have the music in the harmonic in the harmo others who cannot have the music in the home—those who know not to play one single instrument.

"Now I have no more regrets. Every home can have the music—The Columbia Graphophone has arrived. I salute him, me:

"I am a music master, Truly. But he is the **Master of Music.** Me, I play but three instruments only. He plays **all** the instruments, **all** the music. I sing nothing. He sings all the songs in all the languages.

"I am astounded, I am charmed. For he makes the real music.

"The sounds of the mouth organ, the jew's harp-I call not that music. And I find these other machines only make a sound like many mouth organs—many jew's harps.

"Listen! I am a critic of the music. I say to those who possess any make of talking machine, use only the Columbia Records—they are the best—they have the soul. They have the real music, of a sound sweet, of a tone pure, of an execution brilliant, that is alone of the Columbia."

Before buying either a talking machine or records, insist on hearing the Columbia, and be convinced, like the Music Master, that they are the best. We are the only Company that gives a written guarantee — perfect goods make this possible. You can buy on easy payments if you desire. Stores in all the principal cities. Dealers everywhere. Write for catalogue and address of nearest dealer.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, Gen'I

90 and 92 West Broadway, New York Double Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904

Grand Prix, Paris, 1900

OMAN

"Woman" is the name of a new magazine for women. The first number is just issued. Your newsdealer has it. You can get it from him, and it is worth your while getting it. There is nothing startling about this magazine. There should be nothing startling about a decent magazine for women and the home. But this particular magazine is unique among all the so-called publications for women. You might not like it a little bit, and then, again, it might hit your fancy good and hard.

If you like fiction-good, wide-awake, snappy storiesboth serials and short stories-you will like "Woman." In fact, fiction is the big feature of the magazine.

All the other magazines for women are cast on the same model—a little bit of fiction, a few articles, more or less chit chat, some wise advice, a fashion department and a smattering of general miscellany. "WOMAN" doesn't look any more like this conventional model than a yellow dog looks like a race horse. It is built on new lines for a strictly woman's publication. To know what it is like you will have to get a copy of it. It would cost too much to tell you all about it in this advertisement.

Now On Sale At All News-stands

10 Cents A Copy

\$1.00 A Year

THE FRANK A. MUNSEY COMPANY, New York

A Symphony in Steel

Scientific Construction of the Oliver Typewriter Gives Accuracy and Speed.

HE invention of the Oliver Typewriter marked a great advance in mechanical writing. Up to that time, the various typewriting machines in use represented simply additions to the first crude ideas. The machines became more complicated with each improvement that was patched on

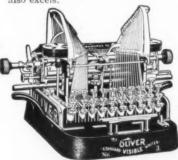
But the Oliver sprung, fully perfected, from the brain of a mechanical genius. Every part of the Oliver Typewriter embodies a correct scientific principle. It is a perfect symphony

The visible writing of the Oliver is feature of paramount importance. It at once gave the Oliver the un-questioned lead both as to con-venience and speed. Think what an achievement to invent a writing machine that excels all others in speed, the supreme requirement of this tremendously busy age. The extreme simplicity of the Oliver has much to do with its efficiency and unlimited capacity for speed. It has a great many less parts than the old-style writing machines. That means less liability to get out of order, less wear and tear, greater compactness, greater durability

The Oliver type-bar is U-shaped and insures absolutely perfect align-ment. It cannot get "wobbly."

It has a condensed keyboard, saving mental effort and encouraging speed.

The Oliver Rapid Escapement is a factor that makes for speed. In manifolding cupacity, the Oliver



Its clean-cut, beautiful type makes the finest mimeograph stencils.

Its clean-cut, beautiful type makes the finest mimeograph stencils.

The Oliver is the most versatile writing machine on the market.

It is a billing machine. It will do vertical or horizontal line ruling. It will write in two colors without changing ribbons. It will print on the stiffest record cards.

Year in and year out you will find the Oliver Typewriter reliable, efficient, versatile and speedy.

Let us send you the Oliver Book. It gets right down to scientific principles. You will find it mighty good reading.

ciples.

Young Men Wanted to Fill Vacancies in Our Sales Force

On account of numerous promotions and the rapid extension of our business, we can place several bright, active young men of good character in desirable positions. This offer carcies with it a full course in the Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship.

The Oliver Typewriter Co., 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago



By J. S. C. Abbott, General Wilson Fitzhugh Lee, Captain Mahan, Headley, Professor Sumner, Jared Sparks, and other famous writ

In these days of money-mania and public mistrust, when so many react" men have fallen from their pedestals and stand revealed in their e colors, it is refreshing to turn back through the pages of American tory and read again the simple, honest lives of our early heroes and triots—men who laid the foundations of this republic. The lesson we

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75 cents a Volume. Former Price, \$2.00

A few of the sets are bound in beautiful half leather, regular price \$% a vol.

We offer them at 95 cts.; terms 50 cts. down and \$1 a month.

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The control of the co NOTE CAREFULLY THIS COUPON—WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES BOTH WAYS rally Society, X. Y. You may send me, prepaid, for examination, the "Makers of American History," in 20 you toke on acceptance and \$1 a month thereafter for 15 months. Otherwise I will muffly you and hold the will.

COLLIER'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL WEEKLY INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR YOUR USE

No advertiser whose honesty the Publishers have the least reason to doubt will be allowed in these columns. Should, however, our readers discover any misrepresentation whatever, a prompt report thereof will be greatly appreciated

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE.—Portable outfits for cleaning carpets without removing from floor; also rugs, upholstery, etc., by compressed air and vacuum. An outfit means a good income, an independent business and exclusive territory. Capital required about \$8000,00. Don't write unless you are looking for a legitimate money making business and have the necessary capital. Address Dept. G. American Air Cleaning Co., 432-434 East Water St., Milwaukee. Wis.

DOES YOUR PRESENT INCOME SATISFY YOU?
You can double it by taking the SHELDON SHORT
CUTS in SELLING and MANAGEMENT. One salesman
says: "You added \$9000 to my salary last year," Another
states: "A single deal closed by your method netted 50
times original cost," 18000 others and nearly 1000 firms
are using it to increase sales and earnings. All instruction by correspondence. You ove it to yourself to investigate. Write for more facts and proof.
SHELDON, (1886) The Republic, CHICAGO

SHELDON, (1886) The Republic, CHICAGO

Sanitary and Dustless House Cleaning. For Sale—Portable Compressed Air House Cleaning Wagons and Machinery sold to responsible parties to operate in Cities of from five thousand inhabitants upwards. Each Portable Cleaning Plant has an earning capacity of from \$50 to \$70 per day, at a cost of about \$87 per day. Capital required from \$2,000 upwards. Stationary Residential Plants also from \$300 upwards. Over 100 companies operating our system. We are the pioneers in the business, and will prosecute all infringers. State references. Address General Compressed Air H. C. Co., 4400 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Paul the 4th largest railroad center, trade territory from Great Lakes to Pecific; growth phenomenal, opportunities for investment great. Good central business property pays \$5 to \$8 and growing in value rapidly. Splendid business opportunities. "Young Man Go West." Write, specifying information wanted, Newton E. Frost, St. Paul, kinn.

"Advertisers, Magazing." The Marketen, Munichly should.

"Advertisers Magazine"—The Western Monthly should be read by every advertiser and Mail-Order dealer. Best "School of Advertising" in existence. Trial Sub.10c Sample copy free. Address, 827 Grand Av. Kansas City, Mo.

THERE IS BIG MONEY IN ASPARAGUS Greater profits from its culture than any other product. Vancisco, Cal. Napa Improvement Co., San rancisco, Cal.

BUSINESS CHANCES IN THE SOUTHWEST. In Okla-oma and Texas are vast areas of unimproved land not vat BUSINESSUANCES IN HE SOUTHWEST. HOWE home and Texas are vast areas of unimproved land not yet producing the crops of which it is capable; practically the same thing is true of the towns. There is need of more hands to develop the country; few lines of business are adequately represented; there are openings of all sorts for the right men. Are you one? WRITE FOR PAR-TICULARS. S. G. LANGSTON, IMMIGRATION AGENT M. K. T. RY., BOX 689, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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ALL SPARK PLUG TROUBLES come from soot on the points and insulating surfaces causing a short circuit. The "SHUR-FIRE" can't carbon, consequently can't short circuit. If you have ever had plug troubles, send for SHUE-FIRE booklet, or better still, enclose One Dollar and a Haif, and we will send you a SHUR-FIRE Spark Plug with this guarantee "MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT."
The Igniter Appliance Co., 101 Central Ave., Cleveland.

New and second hand cars of nearly every make; Foreign and American, \$150, to \$3000. List on request. Times Square Automobile Co., Largest Automobile Dealers and Brokers in the World, 215-217 W. 43th St., N. Y. City.

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Tourists Autokit. Contains '8 of the finest quality tools, especially selected for every possible permanent and emergency use. It is the highest type of repairing outfit procurable. Packed in a strong leather edged canvas roll. Weighs 18 lbs. and is easily carried. Send for special circular 1996. Hammacher-Schlemmer Co., 4th Ave. & 13th St., New York

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MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS and all PERIODICALS at lowest club prices. Our catalogue contains a list of 2 mm at lowest club prises. Our catalogue contains a list of 3,000 periodicals and combination offers. A handy magazine guide, 40 pages and cover, FREE for asking. BENNETT'S MAGAZINE AGENCY, 68 La Salle St., CHICAGO. ILLS.

The greatest Book and Magazine offer ever made. Howard Chandler Christy's new book in colors, THE CHRISTY GIRL (Regular price \$3.00), THE READER MAGAZINE for a full year (Regular price \$8.30), until January first both for \$3.00. Think of it. Two great Christmas gifts at half price. Each the best of its kind. Good agents wanted everywhe e. Intelligent men and women can make a splendid income. The Bobbs Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Bedbugs: will sell my fumigation method, recipe (radiote bedbugs in 4 hours, \$25. Ant powder \$10, ronch p wder for the bedbugs in 4 hours, \$25. Ant powder \$10, ronch p wder \$15, together \$40. Established 15 years. References, Allison logg, 763 Lexington Av., 478 Amsterdam Av., New York.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

THE SUN TYPEWRITER is the only standard visible writing typewriter retailing at low price. Write for our trial offer. Agents wanted. SUN TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, New York.

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OLD STAMPS AND COINS. Bought and Sold. Large stamp or Coin Catalogue 10c. 325 different Fiji, Hawaii, tc., Stamps for 32c. 550 different Fiji, Hawaii, etc., kamps for 95c. Joseph Negreen, 25 E. 23d St., New York.

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FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND ITALIAN TAUGHT AT HOME. PREPARED AND DIRECTED BY PAUL E. KUNZER, PH.D., PRESIDENT NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES. TEXT BOOKS FURNISHED. CATALOGUES SENT FREE. MASSACHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 194 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MECHANICAL DRAWING
Taught at home. Course based on, and comparing favorably with, those in leading technical schools. PREPARED BY PROMINENT TECHNICAL EDUCATORS
CATALOGUE SENT FREE
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194 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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If you wan: a TALKING MACHINE NEEDLE, you don't have to change; write to-day for BOOKLET. RECORDINE will make your old DISK TALKING MACHINE ITE ORDS as good as new. Write at once for Circular. SYP PHONIC PHONE-NEEDLE CO., 1907 Park Av., N.Y. City.

A USED PIANO OF A GOOD MAKE is the best invest-ment. Our stock contains used uprights, many makes, \$123 up. Delivery free. EASY TERMS. Ten year guar-antee. For 62 years PEASE PIANOS have had a re-markable record for durability. Write for list. PEASE CO., 128 West 42d St., New York City.

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Photography taught by mail: 10 cents per lesson. The Camera teaches all you want to know about photography Amateurs and professionals. One dollar a year. Send 10c. for specimen copy. The Camera, 117 S. 11th St., Phila.

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Hundreds of business and technical positions open at \$1000 .85000. OPPORTUNITIES, our monthly magazine, describes a few of them. Write today for free sample copy and state experience. HAPGOODS, 305-307 Broadway, N. Y.

LEARN Scientific Business Letter-Writing by mail from man who built up half-a-million-dollar business. Big de-mand for good correspondents. Prospectus free, Page-Davis School of Business Letter Writing, Dept. 19, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN FOR STAPLE LINE
Experienced in selling trade. Salary \$23 weekly. Other
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lan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

LEARN a permanent business that pays from \$10 to \$35 per week. In demand the world over. Taught by mail as successfully as by personal instruction. We aid you in securing position. Send for booklet A. BOSTON RETOUCHING SCHOOL, BOSTON, MASS.

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"CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE CHEST" OUTFIT, (price
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Games, Tricks, Favors, Decorations and Entertainment
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SEATTLE fortunes in real estate. Marvelous growth.
Population and ground values increasing at remarkable rates. Many are making fortunes. Why not you's floa month plan. Investors Company, Globe Bidg., Scattle, Wash.

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HEIRS—Get our newly published 'ROOK containing thousands of names wanted for unclaimed estates; includ-ing Chancery Court of England. Price 81,00. International Claim Agency, Dept. C, 2433 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

WE WANT an energetic, honest man who desires to increase his income during spare moments or after working hours to represent us in each city and town where we have no local representative; considerable money can be made with little effort, as we have the largest and finest selection of Diamonds in the country to offer; write at once for information and have territory reserved, Mitchell & Scott Co. 1126 Champlain Eldg., Chicago, III.

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We collect Bad Debts from Dead Beats!
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FRANCIS G, LUKE, General Manager.
"Some people don't like us."

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MACKELLAR'S CHARCOAL
FOR POULTRY IS THE BEST
COARSE OR FINE GRANULATED, ALSO POWDERED
BUY DIRECT FROM LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
OF CHARCOAL PRODUCTS IN THE WORLD
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ESTARLISHED 1844
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LEARN MILLINERY BY MAIL.
THOROUGH TRAINING BY LEADING TEACHER
OF AMERICA'S FASHION CENTER
Teaches you how to have stylish hats at ½ present cost;
or fits you to become copylst at \$20, trimmer \$55, designer \$50 weekly in millinery establishments. FREE Booklet most interesting ever sent women. Write at once. KATHERINE J. KEENE, MILLINER, 489 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

An Advertisement is Known by the Company it Keeps

¶ "No advertiser whose honesty the Publishers have the least reason to doubt will be allowed in these columns," reads the legend at the head of this page.

¶ This is not a scarecrow; we mean it absolutely. Every advertisement submitted for Collier's Classified Service is scrutinized closely. If its text suggests the slightest probability of double dealing, it is "suspended" until the standing of the advertiser and the honesty of his offer can be looked into.

€ Of course, we lose a good many dollars' worth of business a week through the strict enforcement of this policy, yet we hope to make up these losses many times over as soon as advertisers realize what we are doing for them.

¶ Your advertisement—would you prefer to have it mixed in with all sorts of dubious catch-penny offers or keeping company with respectable offers of reputable men?



Prettiest, Daintiest Softest Women's \$1.25 Children's - \$1.00 DELIVERED

ACETYLENE LAMP CO
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Comfy Moccasin

Made of pure "Comfy Felt," soft leather soles with one inch of carded wool between felt inner sole



Colors: Red, Pink, Navy Blue, Light Blue, Gray and Lavender. e slipper bag to keep them in, sent for 25

Send for CATALOGUE No. 31 showing

many new styles

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119 West 23d Street, New York





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SOLENTIFIC AMERICAN MUNN & CO., 357 Broadway, N. Y. NCH OFFICE: 625 F St., Washington, D.



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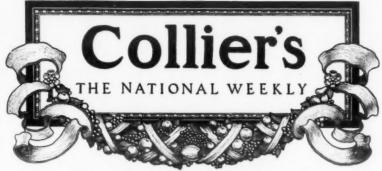
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906

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EDITORIAL BULLETIN



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906

The Other Americans

IF you will read the opening sentences of Mr. Ruhl's article in this number, you will get one of the prevailing notes of his South American articles of which this is the first. There are other "Americans" than those who arrogantly appropriate this word as the exclusive property of those who live between Maine and California. Mr. Ruhl has gone among them with a very human curiosity, and he has come back with a deeply genuine respect for them, their achievements, and their ambitions.

IF you have got your ideas of Latin America from comic operas and grotesque fiction, there will be a pleasant surprise for you in Mr. Ruhl's articles. And whether or not you happen to be directly interested in South America, you will find this series compellingly readable for its sympathy and its humor. The present article deals with the nearest of the South American capitals; future ones will tell of Lima, Valparaiso and Santiago, Buenos Ayres and other cities visited by Mr. Ruhl.

THESE cities and their people Mr. Ruhl will describe as he describes Caracas in our present number. Not in terms of thousands of population and miles of streets; but in the things that touch intimately the daily life of a people among whom "the real world's manners are, but none of its problems"—their newspapers, which reflect their mixture of frivolousness and sentimental melancholy; their theatres and their ways of travel.

A NOTHER of our quarterly fiction contests closed on September first. The manuscripts have all been read and the winners decided on. This will be the basis of an article in our next issue by Mr. Hapgood in which he will comment on the fiction The names of the winners will be received. announced; and a list of the stories purchased by us will be given.

THE public impression of Mr. Frederic Remington is almost wholly identified with frontier life-Indians, cowboys, and soldiers of the plains. In our next number, however, we shall print the first of a series of colored frontispieces which, while retaining a touch of frontier types, will mark a departure toward a very different theatre of life. The series will be entitled "The Tragedy of the Trees."

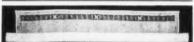








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After all, it is the name on the label that counts. Under the new U.S. meat inspection law, the label is more important than ever. The law itself is a good thing. You want it. Armour & Company want it. The U.S. inspection stamp on meat or product guarantees purity, wholesomeness and correct labeling. But it stops there. Every good housekeeper wants something more. She wants quality. "Purity" and "quality" do not mean the same. Give two cooks identical materials. One will produce an epicure's dinner; the other, a failure. It's the same in meat and food production on a large scale. "The Armour way" adds the quality. Here's the arithmetic of it:

"Purity," plus "Quality," equals "Armour's"

The U. S. Inspection stamp, on every pound and every package, guarantees purity, wholesomeness and honest labeling of all Armour products. The government guaranty is in these words: "U. S. Inspected and Passed, under act of Congress of June 30, 1906." Look for that.

The Armour name on label or brand guarantees pure, wholesome, honest-label goods of quality. Constant effort to improve both the methods and the products, and to make them better than the law requires, is represented by the name "Armour & Company." Look for that.

Leaf Lard that is Pure Leaf

"U. S. Inspected and Passed" stamp is not put on "leaf

Arm

unless the lard is pure leaf. But the U.S. SIMON PURE

Armour's "Simon Pure" Leaf Armour's "Simon Pure" Leaf is made of selected leat rendered in open kettles. It is a perfect leaf lard. For your protection, this lard is put up in *sealed* tin pails ("threes," "fives" and "tens"). The Government seal is on a strip across the top (see stamp on a lard illustration) which must be cut to package does open the pail. With that seal innot guarantee tact and with Armour's "Simon leaf unless the Pure" label on the pail, you know label also says you get perfect leaf lard, exactly "leaf." And a as it was put up and sealed under "leaf" label is no guaranty unless the U.S. Inspector's eye. The the U.S. stamp is there too. Look air-tight pail keeps out dust, air

Armour's is Extract of Beef

Read the Armour's Extract la- Extract of Beef famous all Lard fits the new meat and food Lard. This lard always has been bel again. It says now, as it has round the world for over 20 laws to a dot. The all pure leaf, and more. Not an always said, "Extract of Beef." years. It is ounce of other fat goes into it. It There is no compound of mis-is made of *selected* leaf rendered cellaneous "meat" extracts under that label. To be named "Extract of Beef," it must be extract of beef. The U.S. government in- tion of rich beef spection stamp guarantees that. flavors that The U.S. stamp is so put on multiplies the that opening the jar breaks the housewife's appestamp. See that the U.S. stamp tite-tempting reis intact. Then you won't get sources. It adds Armour's jars refilled with an zest and savor to inferior substitute. The Armour soups, entrees, label completes the guaranty of roasts, vegetables.

a concentra-

purity and quality—the qual- With hot water and seasoning, ity that has made Armour's it's a splendid cold-weather drink.

Culinary Wrinkles, a little cook book written by Ida M. Palmer, tells more than one for both. The U.S. stamp is on and contamination of every kind. hundred ways of using Armour's Extract of Beef to advantage. It will be sent on request.

Armour & Company's packing houses have been open to the public for forty years. Visitors are always welcome to see for themselves how Armour plants are conducted.

"Veribest" Meats

Ever try a tin of "Veribest" Ox Tongue? Get You'll find it a real delicacy. It is the whole



tongue, perfectly cooked, in an absolutely airtight package. The natural juices and flavors are all

And for those delicious cold-weather mince There's "Veribest" Mince Meat—in cartons as illustrated above. The U.S. inspection stamp guarantees that the meats and all ingredients are clean, pure and wholesome. The Armour label stands for pure and wholesome. The Armour label stands for the quality. The "Veribest" food specialties are unique as savers of time and worry to the particular Among them, there is something that just fits practically every household food-emergency. They are always ready to serve.

About "Star" Hams

All good hams are not "Star" hams. Armour's "Star" brand is reserved for brand is reserved for hams of extra quality. It distinguishes the best of the good hams. The average is about one best ham among fifteen good hams. That one wins the "Star" brand. Hogs whose hams reach this honor must be the aristo-crats of their kind. They

must be young, They must be must be firmmoderately must be "bar-And their weigh not less more than

The hams of istocrats then curing and are



but matured. corn fed. They fleshed and only fat. They row' hogs. hams must than eight nor twenty pounds. these porcine arreceive special branded with best among hams What Am."

Bacon at Its Best

Armour's "Star" Bacon (in glass jars and in tins) is the result of forty years of keeping a little ahead

of all competitors. Just consider some of its "points"

It is "Star" quality —the special cured "flitches" of selected "barrow" hogs, uniform waferslice is perfect, no "scraps" to Each slice in a



young corn-fed It is cut into like slices. Each like slices. There is no waste; be thrown away.
jar will cook ex-

actly like every other slice in the jar. And being sliced to the "just right" degree of thinness, you can have it appetizingly brown and deliciously crisp without its being "cooked to death." Ever try it? One jar or tin will make you its friend for life.

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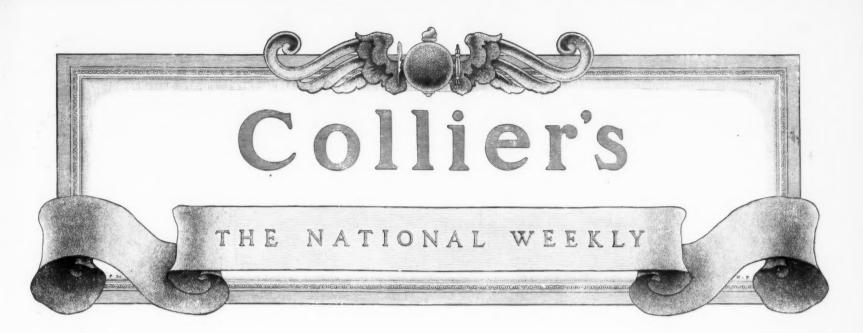


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THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS

IV-CASSIM IN THE CAVE OF THE FORTY THIEVES. PAINTED BY MAXFIELD PARRISH

In a Persian town once lived two brothers named Cassim and Ali Baba. Cassim was a wealthy merchant—but Ali Baba was a poor wood-chopper. One day, when on the edge of the forest, Ali Baba saw forty horsemen approaching. Fearing they might be thieves, he let his three asses go as they would, while he sought the safety of a high tree under which the forty thieves dismounted. Their chief, crying "Open Sesame," caused a great rock to open uncovering a great cave, into which the forty thieves entered, but soon returned again. After they had ridden away, Ali Baba, remembering the secret word, descended, spoke it, and caused the gates of the cave to open again. He entered and found stores of countless treasure. He conveyed back to town much gold. Learning of Ali Baba's sudden riches, his brother induced him to tell the source of this wonderful gain. Cassim then went to the cave, gained entrance, and after collecting such treasure as he would take away was unable to again remember the secret word which would open the chamber door; thus he became entrapped until the forty thieves came again to the cave, when they killed him



ITH THE PRIDE of an honest man Mr. Hughes declares that he will promise nothing that he is unable or unwilling to perform. What he does promise is to be read in the light of what he has done. Although, unlike his opponent, he has no taste for boastful words, he has felt compelled to point out that President ROOSEVELT, looking about for an eminent lawyer on whom no man and no corporation had a hold, chose Mr. Hughes to investigate the Coal Trust. The world knows how that brilliant and unbiased work led to the selection of Mr. Hughes for the insurance task; and how his vigor, skill, and impartiality led the President, and a few other exceptional Republicans, to force his nomination, in spite of the machine, in response to demands of the people and press. All whose memory is a year long know how Mr. Hearst praised Mr. Hughes for his bold and able stand against HARRIMAN, RYAN, and ODELL, although now that noble-minded editor, wishing to be Governor, uses his vast newspaper power to instil into the people's mind the belief that Mr. HUGHES is owned. Honorable feeling demands that a man whose deeds have spoken for his character should be defended from the Star Publishing Company's organized calumny.

Mr. Hughes declares that no money organizations should seize the Government of New York, and that no organized calumny should seize it. He says that he will use his best endeavor to end any existing corporate abuses. He promises specifically an investigation of banking. He has requested that lobbying be stamped out. He has expressed his belief in Working men have everything to gain from true business reform, as they have everything to lose from demoralizing and insincere agitation. Mr. Hughes pays his taxes. He does not swear them off. He has never formed himself into a corporation for the purpose of cheating creditors. He has, as the "American" a year ago so loudly proclaimed, refused every deal with bosses. Largely through his ability political contributions by corporations have been made a statutory crime; the law of perjury has been strengthened; policy-holders have been given freer access to the courts; the system of deferred dividends has been overturned; it has been made illegal for directors to take the advantages of their position to which they have been addicted. He promises to be at Albany the same man he has been in the work to which he has heretofore been called. Will not this man, if elected Governor, fulfil his promises? Shall such

"HOW," ASKED EMERSON, "can I hear what you say, when what you are keeps thundering in my ears?" There are some who think any man, whatever his method, is to be supported because he bears the name of Democrat. Others support any creature, whatever his integrity, who calls himself Republican. Still others support Mr. HEARST because they believe in the principles which he professes. Our friends, however, who have never known us to recommend the election of any man

a man be killed with slander?

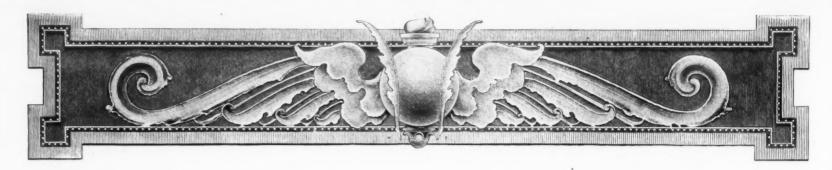
solely on account of his professions, or the party SLAVERY TO WORDS to which he belongs, or the platform on which he runs, can scarcely wonder that we treat the reformer HEARST as we treat the Republican Coxes, Quays, or Aldriches, or the Democratic Murphys, Crokers, or Gormans. One man like Mr. HITCHCOCK is worth a million noisy agitators. The spectacle of one United States Senator, paying, like BURTON, the penalty of wrong-doing, is worth an avalanche of talk, shot off indiscriminately whenever there is a chance of riding through hatred into some place of power. Work like Mr. HITCHCOCK's, where justice is made relentless, while remaining just, means true progress. What a contrast to the introduction of European class hatred, coldly played upon for gain! Mr. Hughes belongs to the class of Mr. HITCHCOCK-strong, quiet men who act, fearless alike of money and of crowds. Mr. HEARST's whole mind and character have been devoted to his papers. The following is a resolution passed by the Grand Army of the Republic on September 19, 1901:

"Resolved—That every member of the Grand Army of the Republic exclude from his household 'The New York Journal,' a teacher of anarchism and a vile sheet, unfit for perusal by any one who is a respecter of morality and good government."

WE CAN NOT ESCAPE from the prejudice that it would be a cheap and unworthy expression of American character to give high power and honor to the chief of the Slanderbund, who is also the leader of false journalism. He denounces bosses, but he and Murphy fight for the lion's share of judges, to say nothing of other officials. Only fright at the last moment keeps Mr. Hearst from putting on the bench the creature who invents the corporation tricks by which Mr. Hearst avoids the payment of his debts. He objects to rich men escaping their just share of taxation, and throwing the burden on the poor; but in 1903 he swears his taxes down from \$200,000 to \$40,000, in 1905 from \$60,000 to \$30,000, and in 1906 from \$100,000 to \$35,000. Mr. Hughes pays his taxes, as he meets all of his other honorable obligations. Mr. Hearst's name is in big letters on his "Morgen Journal," but he can not be held for its obligations. If it wrongs you, or owes you money, you must go to a corporation called the Morning Journal Association, with debts about three times as great as its assets. The "Evening Journal," decorated flaringly with Mr. HEARST'S name, is also published by a corporation, with more debts than assets. "The American," with "WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST" in fierce letters, is published by TRUTH the "Star Company," with its address in a lawyer's

office, containing no one connected with the company, and even the Sheriff has been unable to find anybody representing that company. What if he had? It has, according to its own statements, no accounts receivable, no goods, wares, or merchandise, no machinery or plant, no cash on hand or in the bank. The Star Company of New Jersey has its dummy offices in the same building with the Standard Oil Company, the Ice Trust, the Lighting Trust, the Book Trust, the Armour companies, Mr. HARRIMAN'S Securities Company, various sugar and coal companies, and the rest of the corporation trickeries. Mr. HEARST appeals to laboring men by quoting as from Lincoln words that Lincoln never spoke. He gives accounts of Ryan's acquisition of power in the Equitable that are, as he knows, from top to bottom false. He promises, if elected, to do things which by law are far beyond the Governor's rights. He uses dummy directors and other tricks of incorporation, not only in his business but in securing absolute control of his Independence Worst and meanest, he turns the immense reach of his many papers toward poisoning the name of an honorable opponent, for whose victorious fights against the trusts Mr. HEARST himself has heretofore been loud in praise.

JOHN MORAN HAS MEGALOMANIA. He can not help it, J for he is not master of his fate. The disease is less fatal than hanging by the neck, but more contagious. It is almost epidemic among popular politicians at this moment. The swelling of the skull is thought by physicians to be injurious to the righteous functioning of the brain. In John's case the swelling causes him to mistake noise for power, insolence for courage, and what his friend calls chewed wind for philosophic depth. He



sulked because the Massachusetts Democrats endorsed BRYAN for 1908, when the proper ticket for that year is WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and JOHN BROWN MORAN. He is one of three; he recognizes no equals but said WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST and one THOMAS WILLIAM LAWSON. He thinks he is Atlas, but there is evidence that he is not. He is hysterical, inclined to frequent attacks of what might be called siroccos in the cerebellum, and is an almost idiotic worshiper of himself. Apart from these shortcomings, John's qualifications for Governorship of the old Bay State are very high indeed.

PIRE-EATERS WILL NEVER solve the most depressing problem which Americans face to-day. Prophesies of wars of extermination are shallow folly, which result only in other imbecilities, in long lines of sequence, such as the resolution of the Massachusetts Republicans, who tried to make up for empty verbiage in their own affairs by warning distinctness about something which they would better let alone. Their impertinence stirs up the South; the harsher Southern expressions stir up everybody. Meantime, a large number of self-controlled and high-minded Southerners are making a settled effort to cure the evil by the principles of Christianity, while their inferior compatriots rely upon barbaric hate. Senator TILLMAN, violent as he is, and often injudicious, declares that lynching has proved that as a preventive it is a failure. It is more. It is an impediment to the working out of fundamental improvement. The Southern patriot to-day is the man who helps the South WAYS OUT to raise the whole standard of order, for when that is raised, and not before, crime will decrease. The progress of industry will do much, as industry requires regularity. In industrial progress, in regulating liquor and cocaine, in improvement in the courts and police, in improved and fitting education for both races, and in a pride turned toward the triumph of law rather than toward the expression of hate, lies hope for the We find all through the South condemnation of the Atlanta "News" and the element which it represents. The Columbia "State" points out how wise it would be to make use of trustworthy negro detectives. The Memphis "Commercial-Appeal" shows how necessary it is to retain the confidence which the innocent negro has in his white neighbors. No part of the world has greater courage, and we believe the South

THE NEGRO HAS HIS HOPE. He has the opportunity for inspiration. He has the privilege of aspiration. He has the realities of religion, which are those of spiritual life, of industrial service, of the calls of every day. He is led, in his journey forward, by a preacher of rare devotion, insight, and unswerving straightness. To all young negroes we recommend BOOKER WASHINGTON'S latest volume, which he calls "Putting the Most into Life." Spoken first in evening talks at Tuskegee, these little sermons are now given to the world. Addressed primarily to negroes, and focusing on their circumstances and problems, they are nevertheless so broad and deep that any open mind may well be fed by them. They are addressed to a race "whose mortality from pulmonary diseases is alarming," and, therefore, what is said about plowing, and deep breathing, and Wordsworthian strength and inspiration from country life, has a double force, but it is true and

"He who beautiful for any reader of any color. lives outside the law is a slave. The freeman is the man who lives within the law, whether that law be the physical or the "Our ability to make the world better depends entirely upon our ability to use every opportunity to make ourselves better." "Any education is to my mind 'high' which enables the individual to do the very best work for those by whom he is surrounded." The tributes to industrial work, and to existence near the soil, are full of understanding and inspired conviction, of simplicity, comprehension of the present, and faith in man. "No one," says Mr. WASHINGTON, "can degrade a single member The only person who can degrade you is yourself. of any race." To any negro, or any white man, who will read receptively the thirty-six pages of this tiny book, these large truths will become nearer and more woven in his daily life.

A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL, A.M., M.D., editor and proprietor of the St. Louis "Medical and Surgical Journal," need not answer our animadversions of a week ago. Probably he can not. His organ of editorial utterance has departed this troubled life. The patent medicine manifesto was its swan-song. Few will regret its demise. An old and once a representative publication, it gradually deteriorated until, under its latest owner, it became frankly the purchased mouthpiece of quackery. Nor does Ohmann-Dumesnil rank higher, professionally, than his prostituted publication. Even as a journalist he is a fraud. He lends his name to matter not his own. The patent medicine matter he took as it was given to him from a morally decrepit Chicago journalist who collects data for the Proprietary Association of America, and, sedulously sifting out the truth from the lies, publishes the lies. Dr. A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL announces his "absorption" by another St. Louis publication, the "Medical Mirror." In one of his articles Mr. Adams has noted the "Mirror's" willingness to sell its editorial space to its proprietary advertisers. Perhaps it too were better dead. It has met a worse fate in Ohmann-Dumesnil.

THE DISCOVERY of bacterial life, and the reduction of its activity to order and a place in our industrial systems, is a romantic chapter in Applied Science. One of the tasks to which these hard-working little cells have been most lately set is connected with that urgent problem of urban life, the disposal of sewage. Sewage not only teems with disease-producing germs, but its solid part is composed largely of organic matter. "natural" breaking down of organic matter is through putrefaction, a process both disagreeable and dangerous to health. By the aid of bacteria this process of organic chemistry is now replaced by a process of inor-BACTERIA ganic chemistry. In loose terms, the sewage rusts instead of rotting, is nitrified instead of putrefied. ence of bacteria which have the power of converting organic matter into inorganic nitrates has been known for some time, and within a few years they have been used to revolutionize one side of the science of sanitary engineering. sewage-disposal plant consists, essentially, of a heap of rocks covered with a film of these bacteria. The sewage flows on to it a stream of unimaginable impurity. The bacteria seize upon the filth and cleanse the liquid, and from beneath the heap flows pure water laden with harmless salts.

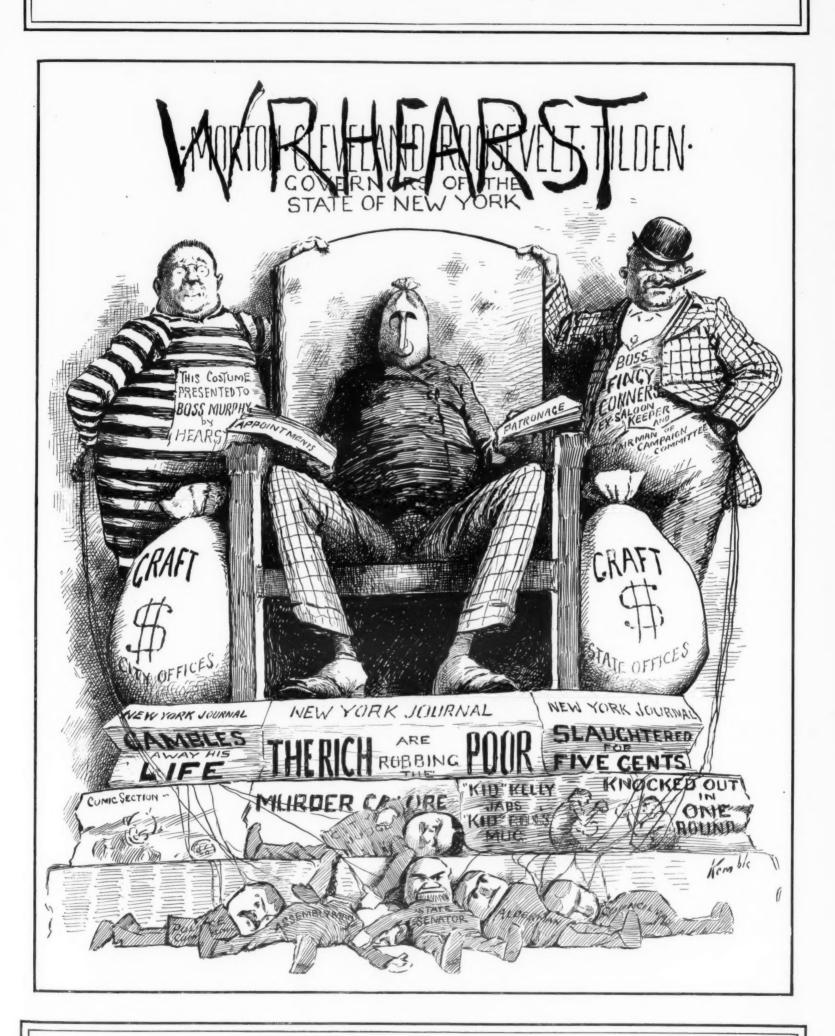
OSCAR S. STRAUS is one of the most conspicuous Jews in

America. Abraham Hummel is about equally conspicuous.

These two, presumably, are among the first men heard about and talked about by the hundred and fifty thousand Jews who annually come to America. Educated Jews, of course, distinguish between them; but many immigrants lately come from Russia, as well as many young American-born Hebrews, groping blindly out of the Yiddish language and away from the ignorance of oppression, toward American ideals, may fail to see that one is a creditable, the other a thoroughly discreditable, leader of his race. Putting Mr. STRAUS in the Cabinet will enforce the distinction. Mr. Straus becomes, by his position, the foremost American member of his race. Young Jews, ambitious to get forward in the world, will emulate the Cabinet member, not the sordid type of unscrupulous success. Likewise it BOLD AND R I G H T is harmful that, to a large number of recent Americans. Croker and Murphy stand for racial success-are the men for loval Irishmen to look up to with pride, and for ambitious Irish youths to emulate. To help forward as racial leaders men of the character of Mr. Straus is probably the longest step toward the Americanizing of our immigrants that could be taken by a single act. There are ten thousand men in the United States whom Mr. ROOSEVELT might have put in his Cabinet. In so far as his singling out of Mr. STRAUS had for its motive the furnishing of an ideal to a million Jews already here, and another million coming, it was an act of far-seeing statesmanship. And the appointment is all the more to the President's credit since he must have foreseen the resentment of many powerful old-line Republicans at the appointment to a Cabinet office of a man who was a Cleveland favorite and voted the Democratic ticket as late as nine years ago.

ultimately will triumph.

IS THIS WHAT NEW YORK WANTS?



And if New York wants this at Albany now, why not in the White House two years hence?

THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG



WRECK OF THE BRITISH GUNBOAT "PHOENIX." SHE WAS BUILT AT A COST OF \$340,000 AND IS A TOTAL LOSS

THE island of Hongkong and the neighboring seas were swept on the morning of September 18 by a typhoon which for destructiveness and appalling power has hardly been surpassed in the whole history of atmospheric riots. The hurricane struck without warning, and in two hours it had killed five thousand people and destroyed property valued at ten million dollars in gold. Some four thousand craft, large and small, were in the harbor at the time, and about half of them were sunk or wrecked on the shore. Every steamer that escaped total loss was more or

THE "PHOENIX" AND THE STRANDED C. P. R. STEAMSHIP "MONTEAGLE"

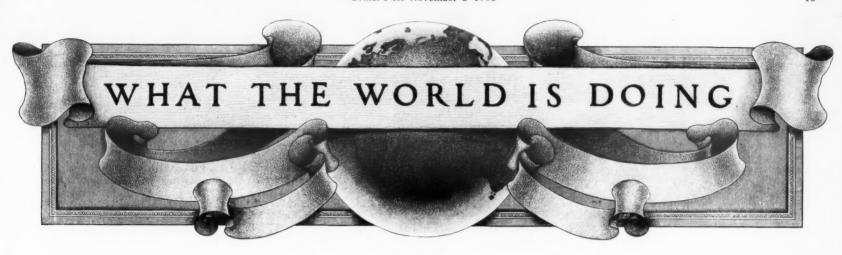
less damaged, eight large vessels. a British gunboat, and two French torpedo boats were wrecked, twenty steamers were driven ashore, and over forty were seriously injured. The Standard Oil Company's plant was wrecked, and the force of the wind was so great that three electric cars were telescoped by it in that vicinity. A hurricane of similar force struck Cuba, Florida, and the adjacent islands on October 17. An island off the Florida coast was overwhelmed by a wave and all its two hundred and fifty people were drowned. The losses in Cuba were estimated at two millions







FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT "FRONDE," FIVE OF WHOSE SAILORS WERE KILLED



EDITED BY SAMUEL E. MOFFETT

THE LAST WEEK OF THE CAMPAIGN

THE political campaign that ends next week has taken a most extraordinary course. Although a new Congress is to be elected, and President Roosevelt has urged the importance of electing Republican members, national issues almost everywhere have dropped completely out of sight. Secretary Shaw flits about like an uneasy ghost, warning the voters against the perils of cheap goods, but he might as well be whispering in a vacuum. Everywhere the people are thinking about local matters. They do not seem to consider national party names as having any further meaning.

In New York the ill-assorted elements that profess to follow Hearst have displayed some of the most startling novelties of behavior ever exhibited on a political counter. Mr. Hearst's Independence League has been making independent local nominations. Murphy, the Tammany boss who commands the strongest corps in the Hearst army, accused the League of holding up Tammany candidates for money. District Attorney Jerome promptly brought Murphy before the Grand Jury to substantiate his charges, but he said that he had merely been talking from hearsay. Meanwhile he professed unchanging loyalty to Hearst, but the candidate did not attend the Tammany ratification meeting, nor did Murphy occupy the box set apart for him at the great Hearst gathering of October 22 at Madison Square Garden. Every division of the Hearst army has seemed ready to turn its guns on every other. On the other hand, the Hughes campaign

has suffered from apathetic and incompetent management. The whole burden has rested upon Mr. Hughes himself, and his support has been largely of a character that has done him more harm than good.

With any other Republican candidate than Hughes the condition of the State departments would have been a fatal weakness. The reputa-tion of Mr. Hughes as a prober made it reasonable to suppose that he would get to the bottom of any rottenness that might exist in those quarters, and he has confirmed that presumption by the explicit promise that if elected he will make an examination to ascertain whether there has been any wrong-doing and fix the responsibility, no matter who may stand in the way. The Banking Department, the Insurance Department, and the Railroad Commission are assured of particular attention. In the matter of insurance Mr. Hughes promises to have the department so run as to make effective the reforms embodied in the Armstrong laws, and if any improvements in the laws are needed to protect the interests of the policyholders, the amendments will have his support.

In Massachusetts the Moran frog has suddenly swelled from the dimensions of a freak aspirant for a District Attorneyship a year ago to those of a full-grown Presidential candidate. When Mr. Moran secured the Democratic nomination for Governor with the help of the Hearst brass bands and red fire it was understood that his candidacy was in the interest of Hearst for President in 1908. But in a speech at Natick, on October 18, he declared that he had eliminated Bryan and Hearst from the Massachusetts contest, and announced: "To make clear to all Republicans, Prohibitionists, and Democrats that I have no affiliation with any other man, I say to you that, if I am elected Governor this fall and reelected next fall, I want the delegates of Massachusetts to the national convention not for Hearst or Bryan, but for a Massachusetts man." Of course, there is only one Massachusetts man who measures up to Mr. Moran's standard of fitness for the Presidency.

The Democrats and Independent Republicans of Rhode Island are hopeful of breaking the hold of the Brayton-Aldrich ring on that handcuffed little State, now that Colonel Goddard, the Lincoln Republican candidate for United States Senator, has

accepted the Democratic State ticket headed by the dashing boy Mayor of Pawtucket, James H. Higgins. In Pennsylvania the demoralized Republican bosses, cowering under the State Capitol exposures, have found a weapon against the reform candidate for Governor, Mr. Emery, in the relations between his Pure Oil Company and Standard Oil. A question of veracity has also been raised against Mr. Emery, who accused State Senator McNichol of buying five Democrats for Quay in his last contest. McNichol sued Emery for libel, but the trial has been postponed until after election. Honest Republicans in Pennsylvania have seen with deep resentment the invasion of national leaders like Secretary Shaw and Speaker Cannon to help the plundering gang for the sake of the sacred tariff. In Wisconsin Senator La Follette is temporar, youtside the breastworks on account of his mistake in picking the wrong man for the Republican nomination for Governor, but both parties have committed themselves to his principles, and he may consider himself successful whatever the result.

THE WAR STORY ENDED

AN epic chapter of history was closed with the death of Mrs. Jefferson Davis at New York, October 16, at the age of eighty. Mrs. Davis had survived her husband nearly seventeen years, and his great antagonist over forty-one years. She

had outlived almost all the prominent figures of the Civil War period, on both sides. Upon her family had been concen-trated all the bitterness of the era of internecine hate, and if any one might have been pardoned for cherishing rancor to the end, it was surely she. But she set an example of magnanimous forgetfulness - she remembered the glories of the past but turned her eyes away from its scars. She made friends among the Northern people, and for years she had spent most of her time in New York.

Mrs. Davis was laid beside her husband at Richmond, with military honors, on October 19. Representatives of all the Southern States and of all the Confederate organizations were present. Among the innumerable floral offerings was one from President Roosevelt, who had sent a message of sympathy as soon as the death of Mrs. Davis was announced.



MURRAY WHARF, HONGKONG, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE TYPHOON OF SEPTEMBER 18

This photograph was taken by Collier's correspondent in Hongkong, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the storm was at its worst, and is reproduced here just as it was received, only a triffe enlarged. It has not been retauched or strengthened in any way

PREMIER CLÉMENCEAU

THE power behind the throne in French politics has moved to the front. M. Georges Clemenceau, who has been the strongest figure in France ever since the death of Gambetta, and has practically directed the Sarrien Ministry since its creation, is now Prime Minister in fact as well as in name. M. Sarrien resigned on October 19, nominally on the ground that he was suffering from chronic enteritis, but really, as was maliciously suggested, on account of acute Clemencitis, and M. Clemenceau was invited to form a Government. The overshadowing question before the new Ministry is that of the relations between Church and State. The crisis will come in little over a month, the time allowed to the religious bodies for accepting the terms of the Separation law expiring December 11.

When the news of the change of government became known apprehensions were expressed at the Vatican that it might embitter the religious conflict. M. Clémenceau's expressed opinions might have seemed to give some ground for this fear. As recently as the last day of September, speaking in his native Vendée, M. Clémenceau had spoken in the most uncompromising terms on the church question. "I see," he had said, "in one quarter and another an at tempt to forecast the action of the Republican Gov-Nothing is more simple. Rome rejects ernment. law of privileges drawn to her profit. She says: 'All or nothing.' The time is past when she could have all. She must content herself now with the rights of every-



CHASING THE OCTOPUS

THE process of fitting "iron teeth" into the laws against corporate abuses is making rapid progress.

The New York Central Railroad experienced the effects of this popular dentistry on October 17, when it was convicted in the United States Circuit Court at New York, along with its traffic manager, of giving rebates to the Sugar Trust. The evidence showed that the railroad had carried sugar from the trust to W. H. Edgar & Son in Detroit for eighteen cents per hundredweight when the open tariff rate was twenty-three cents. The regular rate was collected and the difference refunded in the form of rebates. After the evidence for the prosecution had been put in the case was submitted without any evidence for the defense. Mr. Austen G. Fox, of counsel for the corpora-tion, remarked: "It is impossible to successfully defend rebate cases in the present state of public opinion." Without hesitation the jury rendered a verdict of guilty on all six counts of the indictments, and two days later Judge Holt sentenced the railroad to fines aggregating \$108,000 and fined Traffic Manager Frederick L. Pomeroy \$6,000. This is only one of many similar cases pending against the While one corporation was on the grill New York Central.

in New York another was suffering in Ohio. The conspiracy case against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was submitted to the jury on the evening of October 17. The trick of a British holding syndicate for one of the Standard's subsidiary corporations had been used to cover up the tracks of the trust, and there was a

An insurgent command going home. The big negro at the

Insurgent color-bearer surrendering his rifle to the American



military author ities at Guines

end of the line is a "general"

negro in surgent officer



Type of negro revolutionist

body, with the régime of liberty. We have offered You haughtily repulse them. you privileges. us say no more about it."

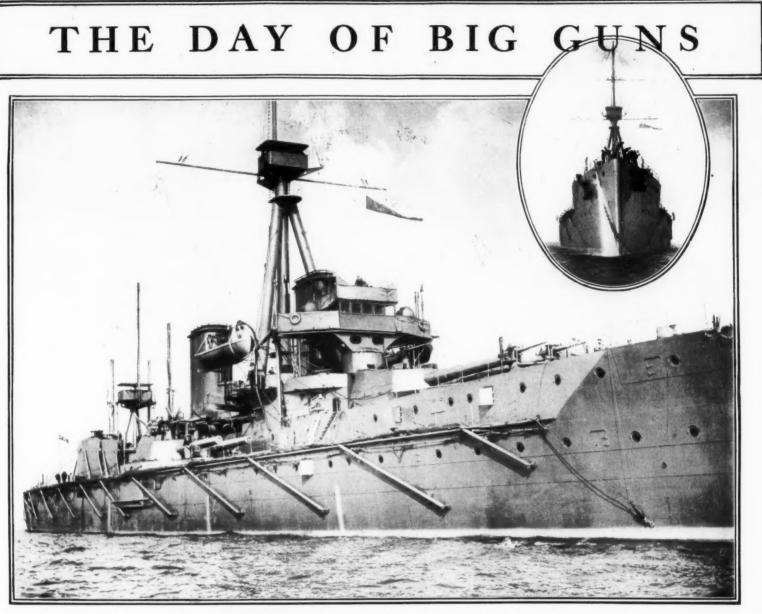
Nevertheless, M. Clémenceau is not anxious for conflicts that can be avoided. As Minister of the Interior he smoothed over the threatening troubles with strikers. He lived for four years in America and learned something here of the methods by which religious and civil liberty may be harmonized. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, who has just returned from Paris, expresses the opinion that the Clémenceau Ministry means

The most dramatic stroke of M. Clémenceau in the selection of his Cabinet was the choice of General Picquart as Minister of War. The officer who was expelled from the army and apparently sacrificed a brilliant career because he demanded justice for Dreyfus is put over the heads of his former persecutors by the man who seemed at the time to have blighted his own political prospects in the same cause. The signal example of poetic justice which has raised Picquart from the position of military outcast to that of head of the army has all been accomplished within six months.

GENERALS PINO GUERRA AND CASTILLO

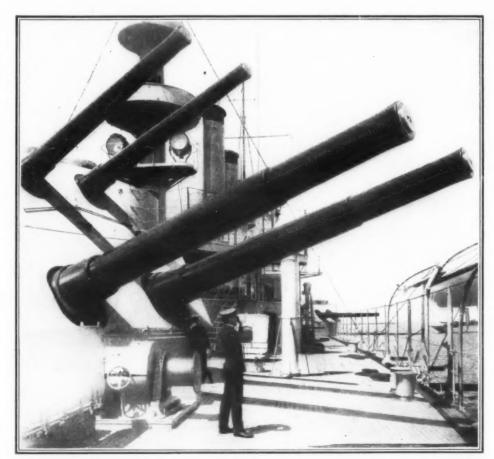
small minority of the jury which was at first unable to find its way out of the tangle. But after thirtytwo hours of deliberation, assisted by hymns, a verdict of guilty was finally reached. This was the first a new method of procedure, by information and affidavit instead of by indictment. While the prosecution of Standard Oil under State laws has thus scored a success in Ohio, and promises to be equally successful in other States, the Administration is making thorough preparations for a relentless campaign against it under the laws of the nation. In Tennessee the Grand Jury of the Special Term of the United States Court indicted the trust and some of its subsidiary companies on October 16. upon 1,524 counts, each covering the transportaa carload of oil at discriminating The legal penalty in case of conviction will range from \$1,000 to \$20,000 on each count, or from \$1,524,000 to \$30,480,000 in all.

This is the happy time selected by certain British capitalists, according to a story circulated just after these trust disasters, for organizing an international syndicate with \$500,000,000 capital to take over all the plants of the American Beef Trust and rule the meat industry on both sides of the ocean. It was



THE NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP "DREADNOUGHT," WHICH MARKS A REVOLUTION IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

THE "Dreadnought" is the latest addition to the British navy, and is likely to be a model for the other great navies of the world. She was built in the fastest time ever recorded for a battleshipwithin the extraordinarily short period of twelve months. She has a displacement of 18,000 tons, and carries ten 12-inch guns. Her secondary battery is inconsiderable. As may be seen from the small picture, which shows the bow of the "Dreadnought," six of the 12-inch guns may be fired forward at the same time-the two in the forward turret, and the two pairs in the port and starboard turrets. The mast of the "Dreadnought" is of a peculiar tripod shape; the men's quarters on the ship are aft instead of forward; and many other differences, most of which have been kept



THE 12-INCH GUNS AND 8-INCH GUNS OF THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "NEW JERSEY"

secret, are included in the construction and arrangement of the ship. Naval experts assert that this newest British ship could in less than two hours' fighting sink any other two battleships afloat. The "Dreadnought," therefore, is to-day the most powerful battleship afloat, although Germany has some larger war vessels under construction. In our own navy the greatest number of 12-inch guns on any one ship is four. The lower photograph on this page shows a pair of the 12-inch guns on the battleship "New Jersey," with a pair of 8-inch guns in her superimposed turrets. These superimposed turrets, however, have been found to be a bad system of gun arrangement, and no more battleships of the "New Jersey" and "Kentucky" types will now be constructed for the United States navy

Ambassador Leishman

After innumerable delays the Sultan of Turkey gave a ceremonial audience to the first American Ambassador on Friday, October 5, and received the letters of credence which raised Mr. Leishman from Minister to the level of the representatives of the other great powers





JOHN G. LEISHMAN, THE FIRST AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, ON HIS WAY TO YILDIZ KIOSK

Distance Assistants

The Ambassador and his suite drove to the palace in a gorgeous procession of state carriages, with coachmen and grooms in showy uniforms and an escort of mounted embassy "cavasses" and palace "tchaouches." Haireddin Bey, Introducer of Ambassadors, wentalong

alleged that Sir Thomas Lipton was at the head of this interesting enterprise. Sir Thomas denied any knowledge of it, as did the representatives of the Swift, Armour, and Morris packing companies. Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture, observed benevolently that we had a Bureau of Corporations, especially charged with looking into matters of this kind, a Department of Justice, Attorney-Generals, grand juries, petit juries, and penitentiaries.

IN THE DEPTHS

THE French navy has suffered another disaster in the loss of the submarine torpedo-boat Lutin, which went down in a diving trial off Bizerta, October 16, with fourteen men and two officers and failed to come up. As in the case of the similar accident to the Farfadet last year all those who were carried down lost their lives. As it happened, rescue would have been impossible, for the Lutin's hatch was open and the crew must have been drowned at once. But even if the men had been merely imprisoned they would have died before the dilatory salvors got the boat to the surface. The Lutin stayed under water nearly a week before the French authorities succeeded in raising her, even with British help. The tragic

lessons of the Farfacet and of the British submarines A 1, A 5, and A 8 seem to have worked no improvement in European methods of dealing with such accidents. For some reason disasters of this kind do not happen in the American service, and our naval experts assert that they could not. It may be said that the reason for our immunity is that our submarines do not go to sea, but their construction certainly seems to provide against almost every con-ceivable mishap. But aside from that there apparently must be something wrong when, with all the appliances of a great naval station at hand, it takes a week to raise a craft as small as a submarine boat. The repeated disasters to submarines have led to suggestions that all nations should bind themselves at The Hague to abandon their use.

PURE FOOD ABROAD

MORE information keeps filtering out concerning the kind of food sold in the European countries that were so shocked by the Chicago packing-house revelations. Dr. Harris, Health Officer of Islington, England, as quoted by Consul Brittain, of Kehl, reports that the use of preservatives is increasing. People who buy pure home-grown products have the privilege of consuming without extra charge alum, alcohol, ammonium acetate, boric acid and its compounds, carbon dioxid, copper salts, fluorin compounds, formic acid, formaldehyde, peroxid of hydrogen, oxygen, pyroligneous acid, saccharin, salicylic acid, saltpetre, sodium carbonate, sodium and calcium sulfites, and sulfuric acid. of these things are put into almost every kind of food sold, including bacon, ham, beer, bottled fruit, milk, butter, cheese, cream, fish, fresh meat, game, sausages, temperance drinks, and vegetables. Their purpose is to delay decomposition and to stale or improperly prepared food to be sold as fresh. A board was appointed seven years ago to investigate the abuse of preservatives, but nothing has ever come of its report.

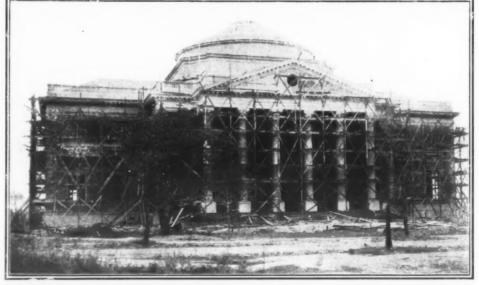
On the other hand, a report of Consul-General Mason on the meat supply of Paris shows that the people there have nothing to complain of, at least in that respect. "The intelligent, careful thrift of the French farmer," says Mr. Mason, "the rational system of inspection of animals and meats before and after slaughtering, the cleanliness and orderly management enforced at the abattoirs and the 'halles,' combine to render the meat supply of Paris regular, abundant, and equal perhaps in quality to that of any city in the world."

SOUTH SEA SECESSION

AFTER a life of less than six years the Australian Commonwealth is threatened with disruption. Western Australia, the last State to enter the Union, proposes to be the first to leave it. On October 16 the Legislative Assembly resolved, by a vote of 19 to 8, that the State should separate from the Commonwealth. This action followed a preliminary vote, on September 26, that the union had proved detrimental to the interests of Western Australia and that the time had arrived for submitting the question of withdrawal to the people. It was no hasty outburst of petulance, therefore, but the expression of a deliberate determination. The Assembly acted under the leadership of the Premier, who based his proceeding upon the re-

jection of a survey for a transcontinental railroad by the Senate of the Commonwealth.

The trouble in Australia is precisely the same as that which threatened the life of the Dominion of Canada in its infancy. British Columbia had joined the Dominion on the pledge that the Federal Government would secure the construction of a transcontinental railway. The delay in carrying out this promise so enraged the British Columbians that for years they were on the point of cutting the painter. In Australia the sparse settlements on the west coast are separated from the eastern centres of population by a desert which, for all prac-tical purposes, is impassable. Western Australia has an advantage over British Columbia in having easy com munication with the east by sea, but there is a natural



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The buildings for the exposition to be held at Jamestown, Virginia, from the 13th of next May to the 1st of November to celebrate the first permanent English settlement within the present boundaries of the United States are making rapid progress. They will be artistic, although not as large as in former expositions, since the chief attraction is to be the naval display

desire for something more direct. It is not surprising, however, that the other States should hesitate about undertaking an enterprise of such doubtful profit.

If Western Australia should insist upon secession, and should succeed upon carrying it out, one of the most interesting experiments in history would end in failure. There is no other example in the world, and there never has been any other example, of a continental country without land frontiers. The Australian Commonwealth occupies every inch of its continent, with no neighbors and no boundary but the sea. It includes even the neighboring island of Tasmania. It occupies the same position the United States would occupy if there were no Canada on the north and no Mexico on the south. What that means to the peaceful development of the country may be imagined. It should mean a total absence of foreign complications

and a chance to devote the entire mind and strength of

and a chance to devote the entire mind and strength of the nation to the solution of domestic problems.

The secession of Western Australia would not cut very heavily into the present population of the Commonwealth—the State has only a quarter of a million people out of four millions—but it would hopelessly mutilate the fair image of a united continent. With nearly a million square miles, the State has a third of the entire area of Australia. Its loss would deprive the Commonwealth of its entire western and large parts of its northern and southern coasts. Instead of a total absence of land frontiers there would be a boundary twelve hundred miles long, stretching straight across the continent, and this, if the already strong separatist tendencies should gain the upper hand, might be in time the boundary not between neighboring British colonies, but between rival nations.

There has been a peculiar arrangement by which goods from the other Australian States have been subject to duties upon entering Western Australia. But this was meant to be only temporary, the duties diminishing on a sliding scale, and the collections were to have ceased on October 8 of this year, just at the time when the secession movement was coming to a head. The dread of continental free trade may have had something to do with the desire to cut loose. Although Western Australia is the least populous of the continental States of the Commonwealth, it has a greater promise than any other. It is the largest in area and has had by far the most rapid recent growth in population. It is the second gold-producing State in the world, its output of \$42,000,000 in 1904 ranking next to that of the Transvaal and greatly exceeding that of the Klondike and California combined.

THE NEW ROOSEVELT CABINET

The coming shifts that will make the nearest approach to a complete reorganization of the White House advisory staff since President Roosevelt succeeded McKinley

By HENRY BEACH NEEDHAM

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE To be Attorney-General

Mr. Bonaparte is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, the youngest brother of Napoleon. He was born in Baltimore in 1851, has been a lawyer there since 1874 and a prominent reformer, but never held a political office although he became a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners in 1902



GEORGE VON L. MEYER To be Postmaster-General



VICTOR H. METCALF To be Secretary of the Navy



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU To be Secretary of the Treasury



OSCAR S. STRAUS To be Sec'y of Commerce and Labor

Mr. Straus, merchant and philanthropist was formerly a Democrat and served as Minister to Turkey with great credit first under the Democratic Administration of Cleveland and second under the Republican Administration of McKinley. President Roosevelt appointed him four years ago a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague

ABINET slate-making is in order. William Henry Moody, after a brilliant record as Attorney-General, is to retire from public life and resume the practise of the law. The President is very loath to part with the services of himself financially independent, while in his prime, is an ambition of which Mr. Roosevelt heartily approves. Thus a vacancy is soon to occur, and with it there is naturally some shifting of Cabinet portfolios. The following changes are announced: Charles Joseph Bonaparte of Maryland, Secretary of the Navy, to be Attorney-General; Victor Howard Metcalf of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to be at the head of the Navy Department; Oscar Solomon Straus of New York, ex-Minister to Turkey, to be appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

It has also been known for some time that Leslie M. Shaw is to return to private life. His retirement from the Treasury Department necessitates other changes, and the slate decided upon is this: George Bruce Cortelyou of New York, Postmaster-General, to be Secretary of the Treasury; George von Lengerke Meyer of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Russia, to be Postmaster-General; James Rudolph Garfield of Ohio, Commissioner of Corporations, in line for a Cabinet appointment should another vacancy occur.

By far the most interesting and important of these appointments is that of Mr. Straus. This diplomat, author, lawyer, and merchant is an Orthodox Jew. Yet when Minister to Turkey he succeeded admirably in adjusting the differences of Christian missionaries with the Porte. His diplomacy in this regard was of such a high order that missionary organizations have suggested, from time to time, that he be sent again to Turkey to settle the new troubles there.

Probably the motive which has actuated him in a large number of his appointments both as President and as Governor of New York. He believes that to stimulate right ideals among immigrant races and religions, good men belonging to those bodies should be honored with high office. He believes that Catholic yout

like Mr. Straus, rather than to notorious examples of unscrupulous success.

Mr. Straus is a Roosevelt Democrat. Up to the first McKinley campaign in 1896 he had always been a Democrat. In that year he voted the Republican national ticket, but a year later supported the Democratic State ticket in New York, so that his Republicanism is of only eight years' growth. In 1900 he supported McKinley and Roosevelt, and in 1904 wrote a strong campaign document advocating the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Mr. Straus is fifty-six years old. He lived in Georgia until he was fifteen, then moved to New York and was

graduated from Columbia College in 1871, and from the Columbia Law School in 1873. He practised law in New York until 1881, and then entered mercantile life. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Turkey, where he speedily won an enviable reputation. A man of pleasing personality, wide intelligence, thoroughly well versed in the science of diplomacy, a fine, logical reasoner, and at the same time a practical man of affairs, Mr. Straus was a striking success in one of the most difficult diplomatic posts. He was in excellent standing at the palace, and could obtain at any time an audience with the Sultan, who accorded him many of the privileges of an Ambassador. Although not a Christian, he could sympathize with the troubles of the missionaries, for whom he adjusted many serious problems. So successful was he at this post that McKinley urged him to remain, and he was accredited to Constantinople until 1900. On the death of ex-President Harrison, Presi-

Coming Changes in the Cabinet

CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE of Maryland, Sec-

retary of the Navy, to be Attorney-General.

VICTOR HOWARD METCALF of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to be at the head of the Navy Department.

the Navy Department.

OSCAR SOLOMON STRAUS of New York, ex-Minister to Turkey, to be appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU of New York, Post-

master-General, to be Secretary of the Treasury.
GEORGE VON LENGERKE MEYER of Massachusetts,

dor to Russia, to be Postmaster-General.

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD of Ohio, Commission of Corporations, in line for a Cabinet appointment should a vacancy occur.

dent Roosevelt appointed Mr. Straus to the vacant membership on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He is president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, president of the National Primary League, and vice-president of the National Civic Federation.

Civic Federation.

Although Mr. Bonaparte has come to enjoy the Navy portfolio, he has a natural love for the law and will therefore find in the Department of Justice more congenial work. Mr. Metcalf, who was a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, desired to be Secretary of the Navy when he first entered the Cabinet. But Paul Morton had received a prior invitation, and had selected the Navy portfolio.

Mr. Cortelyou's experience in matters of administra-tion has been remarkably varied. In this regard he

takes rank with Secretaries Root and Taft. His rise

takes rank with Secretaries Root and Taft. His rise from obscurity has been almost romantically rapid. In 1894 he was stenographer to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General; then executive clerk, assistant secretary, and secretary to the President—to two Presidents, for Roosevelt retained him as his secretary. In 1903 he was appointed as the first Secretary of Commerce and Labor; then he became chairman of the Republican National Committee—a post he still holds—and next Postmaster-General. Thus, ten years after entering the Post-Office Department as a stenographer he had become its official head. Now he is to be Secretary of the Treasury, a portfolio which officially ranks next to that of the Secretaryship of State, and which in the hands of a strong man surpasses it in power.

The second newcomer to the Cabinet is George von Lengerke Meyer, a very wealthy man, who will be the New England representative. The new Postmaster-General is a friend of Senator Lodge, and their political alliance, so to speak, came about in an interesting way. After serving in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1892 to 1897, half of which time he was Speaker of the House, Mr. Meyer cast his eyes longingly on a seat in Congress. He is a resident of the "Sacred Cod" district, whence comes Representative Gardner, son-in-law of Senator Lodge. Meyer ran against Gardner for the Republican nomination, and was beaten. Whereupon he vowed that next time he would have the nomination. As his purse is long, and he is a liberal campaign contributor, it looked as if he might carry off the prize. Then, according to the story, Senator Lodge came to Washington and began to sing the praises of Meyer and to exploit his fitness for diplomatic posts of high honor. This, of course, may only be a story, but the fact remains that George von Lengerke Meyer was made Ambassador to Italy. Subsequently Mr. Meyer was transferred to St. Petersburg, which post he held during the Russoo-Japanese war. And it was his services to the President in the trials of internatio

peace-making that really earned for him a place in the Cabinet.

In considering the new Roosevelt Cabinet one is struck, first, with the fact that it is a Cabinet composed largely of young men—of men but a little older than the President, who is forty-eight. Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, at seventy-one, may be called old men. Secretary Root is ten years their junior, but at sixty-one he is in his prime. The other Cabinet officers range in this order: Straus, fifty-six; Bonaparte, fifty-five; Metcalf, fifty-three; Taft, forty-nine; Meyer, forty-eight; and Cortelyou, forty-four.

Geographical lines do not count for so much in the new Cabinet; that is to say, the President, as in other things, has not been afraid to disregard the established precedents that forbid the assignment of more than one man to a State and require all sections to be represented in the Cabinet. New York, Roosevelt's State, has three representatives, and there are one each from Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and California. The vast regions south of the Potomac and between the Missouri River and the Sierras are unrepresented.

THE ARMY OF PACIFICATION

The occupation of Cuba.—Splendid appearance and discipline of the American troops.—Was the course adopted by the Administration consistent and logical, or merely expedient and diplomatic?

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS



S a man running after his hat is regarded as comic, there are certain other stock situations which have become accepted as dramatic; the

comic, there are certain other stock situations which have become accepted as dramatic; the woman galloping to the gallows with a reprieve, or the relief of a besieged and starving garrison. On such occasions human beings, as a rule, exhibit great emotions; relief, excitement, joy; and help to make the occasion interesting. We have come to expect it. Under the same conditions people always have acted in that way. And so; when they act in an entirely different way that is even more interesting and much more dramatic.

Once I had the good fortune to inform a murderer that the Governor of New York had decided not to hang him the following morning, or, indeed, eyer. One rather expected an explosion of some sort, but the man only said deliberately and thoughtfully: "Well, that's pretty good?"

When General Buller, after two months of very hard fighting to relieve Ladysmith, rode into that city, those correspondents who were not present told how the women of the besieged city wept, and cried: "God bless you!" and even caressed the horses of the men who had rescued them. That is what always had happened when every other besieged city had been relieved. What really occurred was that the women and young girls of Ladysmith, who were nice, middle-class Colonials, were so afraid the men from the outside would presume upon the unusual occasion and speak to them without being introduced, that they kept their eves modestly cast down and proudly passed us by.

The landing of an army on a foreign soil would seem distinctly to be among those events that possess the dramatic element.

Apathy of the Cubans

IMAGINE an army of pacification marching up Broadway carrying a strange flag, and issuing commands in a foreign language; and by its mere presence telling the people of New York they no longer were their own masters, that the invading army had come to rule them, if necessary to shoot them. From the spectators on masters, that the invading army had come to rule them, if necessary to shoot them. From the spectators on the sidewalks one might fairly expect some show of resentment, a few taunts and curses; with so many new buildings going up, some one might be excused if he threw a brick. But here in Havana, when our navy landed the marines, and the army landed the Fifth Infantry and a battalion of engineers, the Cubans exhibited no more interest, less, in fact, than they show in a few hundred "Seeing Havana" tourists from a visiting steamer.

And our own men were equally matter-of-fact. Even the regulars, to whom foreign ports are not as old a

the regulars, to whom foreign ports are not as old a

qually matter-of-fact. Even reign ports are not as old a story as they are to the blue-jackets, accepted Havana as they might Brooklyn. They did not see themselves as conquistadores. They did not swagger, or laugh and talk loudly, or show any consciousness of the fact that what they were doing was for the moment con spicuous, and for the future a date the school-teacher would expect their grand-children to know.

The Paula Wharf, where they landed, faces a convent, and as they stood at ease under the corrugated zinc of the wharf, what they saw of the new world they had come to administer was the yellow wall of the convent and looking over it a row of little girls, who are at school there, and the nuns holding them by their skirts. The little girls were the only Cubans who looked twice at the soldiers, and the soldiers, as soon as they were seated in the trolley-cars at the end of the wharf, were chiefly interested as to whether or not the trol-

ley-cars had been built in St. Louis. One of the soldiers pointed out that the cars must have been made in Cuba, because, while the language of St. Louis is German, the regulations painted in the car against smoking and talking to the meterista were in Spanish. This deduction gained him many followers. But others maintained the signs could have been painted in the cars after they reached Cuba.

According to the writer of fiction, the invaders should have been thrilled with the fact that for the first time many of them were putting foot upon an island they had wrested from Spain, and which, no doubt, they soon would take over for themselves. But what really occupied their minds was who built a trolley-car that they never had seen before, and would not see again.

Eight Years After

TO any one who in the campaign against Spain watched our troops embark at Tampa and land in Cuba the improvement the landing of this week showed over the one of eight years ago seemed almost as important as the act of intervention. I am not comparing the actual landing eight years ago on a bare beach through a heavy surf with the present one at a wharf in a land-locked harbor; I refer to the general moving of the army then and now. There was all the vital difference of the work of an amateur and of a professional.

Before the days of Tampa Bay, in transportation

moving of the army then and now. There was all the vital difference of the work of an amateur and of a professional.

Before the days of Tampa Bay, in transportation the army had no greater experience than the moving of a troop or a regiment by train over different parts of the same country. The difficulties of transportation were solved by the train-despatcher; the commissariat problem was met by halting at railroad lunch-counters. Since the war with Spain the army has had to move, not troops and companies, but brigades and army corps, not from Fort Sill to Fort Riley, but half around the world. Having landed them there, to the number of sixty thousand, it has had to fight them, feed them, clothe them, doctor them, reenforce them with as many thousand more, and, over the second half of the world, conduct them safely home. The result of this eight years of unceasing active service, and also of the wisdom of Secretary Root in establishing the General Staff, is an army in organization second only to that of the Japanese, and in personnel to none. This is no prejudiced boast. Before the war with Spain our recruiting officers were accepting thirteen of every hundred men who offered themselves for enlistment. Then the American Army consisted of twenty-five thousand men, and we could afford to pick and choose. At that time in Europe recruiting officers were accepting by enlistment or conscription ninety out of every hundred. The contrast was so marked that when the regulars were arriving at Tampa the foreign military attaches were always asking one: "Is this your corps d'élite?" "Is this the President's body-guard?" They could not believe that in our army every man was a picked man.

Two years after the war with Spain, when our army was enlarged to sixty thousand, and need of men for the Philippines was urgent, the standard was wofully lowered. The enlisted men looked like messenger boys. The ranks were filled with pimply-faced, stoop-shouldered youths who should have been wearing the uniform of the hotel hall-boy.

Our Troops are an Army of Giants

Our Troops are an Army of Giants

But in the last six years these unpromising specimens developed to their full height and girth, the immediate need of men of any condition for the Philippines passed, and again the recruiting officers could pick and choose. There has been again a selection of the fittest, and to-day the enlisted men, although the army is more than twice as large as in 1898, are the same stalwart, but alert and active, giants that caused the foreigners to think each regiment was the "President's Own." In the line of business I have seen nearly every army in the world, and, than the men landed here this week, I have not seen finer soldiers.

There are two contrasts between the Army of 1898 and the Army of Pacification that most impress one. The first is the youth of the company officers. In 1838 there were first lieutenants of forty-five, and some captains of fifty-five. To-day you would not dare to call any one under the rank of a general middle-aged, and these boy captains are all veterans. Many of them in the Philippines commanded a regiment, and some, as

Military Governors of provinces, held absolute authority over one hundred thousand natives.

The other change one noted between the two armies is that where the older officers of 1898 were harassed by the new problems the war presented, and only at peace when they got to fighting; these same officers, and the new officers, with the advantage of eight years of training, now refuse to see that there are any problems to solve. The days when an officer of the Quartermaster's Department abandoned the army to find its way to the transports, while he slept on board of one of them, and would not disclose the number of the transport because he "did not wish to be disturbed"; when artillery was loaded on one transport, the caissons on another, the ammunition on another, and the men on a fourth; when brigadier-generals of the Volunteer Army turned for advice to first lieutenants of the Regular Army, and medical supplies were stored in the hold, and troop horses on the deck above them,—it is safe to say, are over.

The advance guard of the Army of Pacification came in groups of young men in civilian "whites," tan shoes, and straw hats, who sat around the Cafe of the Miramar with apparently nothing on their minds save the proper adjustment of Bacardi with lemonade. It is true, half of them had already served in Havana "with Wood," and to them in the situation there was nothing new. But the other half had not, and in the unusual surroundings they found nothing to disturb them except the beauties of the sunsets behind Cabanas Fortress.

The Men Who Paved the Way

TRY to compare the work they had before them with your own difficulties, when, before returning from the summer's vacation, you set about putting the town house in order. There were servants to engage, rooms to repaper, carpets to be laid, curtains to hang, the coal-bins to fill, the grocer and the wine merchant to be consulted. You made out long shopping lists, estimates; and quite lost your temper. Had you been forced to make the same preparations in a foreign country it would have been much worse. You were trying to put but one house in order; these young men in the Panama hats had been forwarded by telegraph to a foreign country to start housekeeping for seven thousand men, to lodge them, feed them, clothe them! Two days after they had landed they began taking from their pockets contracts calling for hundreds of pounds of fresh meat, fresh fish, fresh fruit, for two thousand horses, for lumber and cement, for iron water-pipes, smoking tobacco, "soft drinks," leases for wharfs, for whole blocks of office buildings, for private residences, for lighters and tramp steamers. No one was excited or peevish, no one lost his temper, his sleep, or appetite. They all worked together as smoothly as the separate parts of an automobile going downhill.

The marines were just as offensively at ease. But of the "handy man," that is now taken for granted. The day I visited Santiago de las Vegas there were four of their officers assisting Major Ladd told Captain Feland to entrain two hundred insurgents and two hundred insurgents and two hundred ponies. Two things about which a man from a battleship might excusably show ignorance are raifroads and horses. In the daily routine of a ship neither hold an important part.

But in a moment we saw Captain Feland shunting

neither hold an important part.

But in a moment we saw Captain Feland shunting and backing freight-cars, coupling and uncoupling them, swinging himself to the cowcatchers of moving engines, heading off fright-



ened ponies, rounding up the runaways in the corral, and driving them kicking and bucking up the steep gangways and into the cars. You would have thought all of his young life had been spent as master of a freight-yard, or as foreman on a ranch.

What Congress may have to say about the manner in which the representatives of the Administration—Secretary Taft, Assistant Secretary Bacon, Mr. Morgan, the American Minister, and Mr. Steinhart, the Consul-General—handled the crisis one can not guess. But had the members of Congress dropped in at the Legation, or into the patio of the Spanish home of Mr. Morgan at Marianao, where the Peace Commission held its session, and which was within three hundred yards of the rebel outposts, and listened to the problems that demanded to be happily and quickly settled, they would have been glad that some one clse had the settling of them, and they would have rewarded our representatives with a vote of thanks.

Until the State Department publishes the entire correspondence no one will know how very difficult and unpleasantly delicate was the position in which Mr. Taft was placed. The patience he showed, the tolerance and common sense, were admirable.

But there is no question that the course we

admirable

But there is no question that the course we nose was a compromise.

A Complex Situation

THERE were two courses to follow: to support the Government or to support the rebels. To get at what we should have done, we should clearly understand what was our duty in Cuba. Was it to place one faction or another in office? It certainly was not. It was to preserve the Republic of Cuba, and, to do that, to uphold the Government. As it happened, the party in power was of our own choice. Palma was our candidate. General Wood was accused even of forcing him, as a safe man and as a friend of the United States, upon the Cubans. But, friendly or unfriendly, his was the established government. Opposed to him were self-declared rebels and revolutionists. Whether the Government was or was not corrupt was not the question. It was our duty to maintain it, not because it was Palma's Government, but in order to show the Cubans that, of more importance than anything else is it that they should obey their own laws and constitution. To teach them that if they elect a man President, no matter how bad a chief executive he may be, than that they should run him out of office with machetes and threats of assassination. Had we said to the rebels: "This man is your President; if necessary to maintain the Government and to keep order we will support him with the entire forces of the United States, and next term, if you elect your man to office, we will give the same protection to him," we would have stood for law and order. As it is, we have placed a premium on rebellion.

Of the two courses the one we adopted was the "safer" course. If it were necessary for us to have peace at once to save the crops, and without regard for the future, it was the course to follow. But by following it, in the eyes of the Cubans, the United States gave its official approval to revolution.

Mr. Taft's explanation of the situation is like this: "The Platt Amendment does not say we must interfere; it says we may interfere. So, before intervention, we asked the Government if it were strong enough to suppress the rebellion. We could see for ourselves that

tion, we asked the Government if it were strong enough to suppress the rebellion, or, if not, could it come to some compromise with the Liberals. The Government assured us it was not strong enough to put down the rebellion. We could see for ourselves that it was not, And it would not agree to a compromise. It then resigned, leaving the island with no one to govern it. We came in, much as does a receiver of a wrecked bank or railroad, to put it in working order again."

What also seemed to weigh with Mr. Taft against the Moderates, or Government Party, was that the elections which brought that party back to office were grossly fraudulent. He felt reluctant to sacrifice United States troops to support in office a government that was not bestly entitled to that office. In supporting the M. acrates, there also was the danger of provoking much bloodshed. Before our troops could have reached Cuba, there is no question but that the rebels might have taken Havana, and we would have had either to recognize them or to fight them for several months. The fighting need not have been serious, but to kill the men for whom a few years ago the same soldiers were offering their lives was impossible.

By following the course we did we avoided shedding the blood of either Cubans or Americans, brought about a temporary peace, did no harm to the great and good work Mr. Root had performed in South America, and preserved the traditional friendship of the President for Cuba, a friendship of which he must be growing rather tired. But there are many who believe that we should have stood resolutely by the recognized government, that our first duty was to teach the Cubans they must not resort to rebellion, that by revolution they can gain nothing.

Personally, I believe there was not the slightest danger of bloodshed, that the rebels would have surrendered to ten marines to "Pino" Guerra, and told him that there were many thousand more at home like them, and that we had declared for the Government and would arrest him, he and all of his ge

hurrying in to surrender. Because the landing of the marines looked like intervention and because at that moment, to the President, intervention, on account of Mr. Root's mission of goodwill to South America, was most unpalatable, he ordered the marines back to the

By the State Department Mr. Sleeper was not commended, but, as a matter of history, Sleeper's "mistake" was what first laid bare the fact that the rebels,



SECRETARY TAFT'S PROCLAMATION TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE

instead of wanting to fight, wanted to surrender to any one wearing the United States uniform.

Later, when they had increased in number, they got out of hand, and the chance was lost. But Sleeper had blundered in upon the psychological moment, and had the President, instead of virtuously withdrawing the marines, leaped upon Sleeper's "mistake" and turned it to his own advantage, Palma would still be in power, and we would not have assisted in a revolution against him.

But post-mortems as to what might have been or

But post-mortems as to what might have been or should not have been are of little consequence in the light of the fact that the end must be the same. No matter who is elected, a "general" of the opposite or even of the successful party will take to the brush against him, again there will be civil war, and the next time we will annex Cuba.

The stupidity and the lack of patriotism of the Cubans will force the island upon us. If we do take it, we will be called hypocrites; we can not persuade Europe that with Cuba a free and orderly republic we were better off. The foreign press still calls Taft and Bacon "greedy annexationists" and "land-grabbers"; and as one reads this it is interesting to remember them at work here, striving for peace, with no after-thought than to bring quiet to Cuba, to save her crops,



GEN, FUNSTON AND MAJOR LADD AT HAVANA

er credit, and her national life. Here in Havana Mr. aft has about as much time to think of annexation as doctor cutting out an appendix has leisure to think of the stock market.

At home we see our public men too closely; not as they

At home we see our public men too closely; not as they really are, but as they appear in the caricatures, and exaggerated by the newspaper searchlights. Mr. Taft, at public banquets acting as press agent for the Administration, has not always seemed to me an impressive figure. Caricatures of him, ponderous, smiling, with a palm-leaf fan, seated on the Philippines, on Panama, on Cuba, singing: "There Was I, Sitting on the Lid," while they do not hurt him, do not help us to take him seriously. But Mr. Taft at work down here—honestly frightened at the difficulties of the job, without a thought for Europe, without an eye for the reporters from the home papers waiting in the patio, treating treacherous, tricky Cuban "statesmen" and vain, jealous Cuban "generals" as courteously as he would a British Ambassador, weighing, balancing, laughing off the little troubles, astutely meeting the real ones—loomed a large and interesting man. a large and interesting man.

Sooner than lose the ball, he made a "safety,"

Sooner than lose the ball, he made a "safety," to gain temporary peace he sacrificed a principle, but, as two years from now the end will be the same, what does it matter? We were lucky in having as good a man "on the job." His value to the United States always will be his genius for

common sense.

The Last Chance

the United States always will be his genius for common sense.

The Last Chance

WHAT is going to happen in Cuba in the next six months have passed. At present in Havana the tip has been given out to treat the Cubans like superior beings, if possible, to take them as seriously as they take themselves; if a negro on a mule, with two hundred other negroes on stolen ponies, says to one of our officers: "I am a general," the orders are to answer heartily: "Sure! You are a major-general".

We have been very tolerant with the rebels. Perhaps, in order to get them to disarm and to disband it was wise to be so. But in seeking not to hurt their finer feelings we have sacrificed some of our own. For one thing, we have allowed each insurgent to take home the pony he stole while in the brush, so laying up against the Provisional Government countless lawsuits and claims, and, what is more important, giving both horse-thief and horse-owner a puzzling idea of our honesty. And those Rural Guards paid by the Government to protect it, and who, with arms and ponies, deserted to the rebels, we have reinstated. What an incentive that offers to those who remained loyal! What an absolutely incorrect idea it teaches of our own rules of discipline! The rebels have had a very pleasant run for their money, and it is necessary that better late than never they should be taught that what they did was naughty; and that if it happens again they will lose their pretty island. From now on it would be better if there were less of the hand of velvet and more of the carpet slipper.

While it lasted they had a very good time. Each of the men in the ranks, nine-tenths of whom were negroes, stole all the food he wanted and a horse, and occasionally took a shot at a Rural Guard, not from a position near enough to hit the Rural Guard, not from a position near enough to hit the Rural Guard, not from themselves, draped gorgeous silk kerchiefs over their shoulders, and galloped into Havana, halting only to order a field-uniform before taking up their perma

more chances.

For Cuba this is the last call for dinner in the dining-

THE DREAMER

He fights the Dragon in the Smoke-stack Grove and wins the Love-Lady by thoroughly unfairllike Methods

LEE ANDERSON

IRECTLY opposite the Dreamer's desk in the fifth floor office of the "Evening Times" were two windows. And between the windows was a door from which a staircase ran to the floor below. A more practical and sordid outlook could not be imagined. Through the windows one saw a forest of brick and iron smoke-stacks, telegraph poles, and ugly ventilation shafts. All day long the chimneys belched bituminous smoke, so that the gravel roofs were black; and the air was so gaseous that not even the city sparrows would perch on the sagging wires which ran from pole to pole. Through the haze of soot the sun never shone brightly, and the sky always looked, from the Dreamer's desk, as though a storm were about to burst. And the doorway between the windows was just as grimy and ugly. From seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening busy reporters, slovenly office boys, and greasy pressmen tramped through it. The stairs were always creaking, the doors were always slamming, and from the floor below came the many sounds of the composing-room.

But to the Dreamer none of this was apparent. Time and again, as he sat at his typewriter, laboriously grinding out copy for the Finance Page, he would look up at those windows and that door and sit for whole minutes with his eyes half-closed and a rapt smile lurking in the corners of his mouth. To him that maze of chimneys and poles was a shady grove, and the banging door was the entrance to a quiet old country-house. As he settled in his chair and chewed his pipe-stem reminiscently, he never saw the hurrying reporters nor heard the click of the typewriters and linotype machines. To him the clouds of black smoke were green leaves, and the many sounds were the tinkling of a little fountain somewhere in the smoke-stack forest.

When there was no market Crash to be written up or no Corner to be reported—when he had lots of time—the Dreamer would put his feet on the desk and gaze into the depths of the Valley of Contentment for hours at a time. Of course, such hours of happiness were

and talk with the Dreamer and make his heart ache to live with her in the peaceful grove. That was the Love-Lady. Arm in arm she and the Dreamer would often walk along the shaded Dreamer would often walk along the shaded dream-paths and go at last through the weather - beaten door —and he would wake, cramped and practical, sitting at his desk with pages and pages of copy to be gotten out.

cal, sitting at his desk with pages and pages of copy to be gotten out.

At other times he could see the Dragon walking with the Love-Lady, and then he would hide behind a big brick oak tree and motion to her to come when she could.

The Dreamer could never see just why the Love-Lady should walk with the Dragon, but he never reproached her, for the Dragon was her father; and the Dreamer was only her husband. And, of course, the Dragon didn't know that. If he had known, the Valley of Contentment would have been barred to the Dreamer forever.

So day after day the Love-Lady was wooed by her Dreamer husband through the smoke-stack grove, and always the Dreamer leaped the hedge just as the Dragon came out of the door—or just as the Chief asked what Coppers were doing.

To the Chief the Dreamer was an enigma. He never could understand how a chap so level-headed, and practical enough to do the Street work, could sit about and moon the way the Dreamer did. And he was so likely to be mooning just when the Chief wanted Copy. If he had loafed like the rest of the Staff, the Chief would not have minded. But to just dream and dream; it was provoking, to say the least. Several times the Chief had started to speak to the Dreamer about it, but he never got any farther than: "Now, I say, this is no time to—"when up would spring the culprit with a "Yes, sir. Have it all done in a jiff." What could a Chief say to that? A Cub who can't work or a Vet who won't work may be called, but a Star who does work and who dreams at the same time is a paradox that must be endured.

And the Dreamer was a Star of the First Magnitude—a Star that everybody in the "Times" office wondered

may be called, but a Star who does work and who dreams at the same time is a paradox that must be endured.

And the Dreamer was a Star of the First Magnitude—a Star that everybody in the "Times" office wondered at. No one on the Staff knew where he had learned the Street work. He just walked into the "Times" one day and asked the Chief for something to do.

"Ever done reporting?" that dignitary growled.

"No," the Dreamer replied, "but I've had experience in the Street. Give me a trial."

Now it happened that one of the Finance Men was ill at the time, so the Chief said:

"Know the Street, eh? Well, report to me to-morrow—seven sharp—and I'll give you a chance."

The Dreamer reported, and from that day the Street was his regular Beat. In three months he was doing the work alone, and better than two men had done it before. The Chief gave him a desk, dubbed him "Financial Editor," and wondered who the deuce he was.

But that the Dreamer never told. When he came to the "Times" he called himself Peter G. instead of P. Glover, and nobody suspected his identity. And the Dreamer didn't want them to. He was trying to live down that old name. For five years after leaving college he had struggled along under the weight of that P. Glover. His fortune had taken unto itself wings, and his friends had gone back on him. Now he was fairly started as plain Peter, and he didn't intend to let any fancifully named ghost of the old life rise up to bar his way to success.

Only in one way did he keep in touch

ghost of the old life rise up to bar his way to success.

Only in one way did he keep in touch with the life that was P. Glover's before Peter G. came to the "Times" office. That was through the Valley of Contentment. When he first discovered the resemblance between the "Times" door and the forest of smoke-stacks,

and the old country-house with its quiet grove, he almost decided to give up his desk. Then one day he found that the white telegraph pole resembled the Love-Lady if he half closed his eyes and forgot the clatter, so he stayed and became the Dreamer.

Once again he went to the Valley of Contentment with the Pal. Between the writing of Market Reports, he met and walked through the grove with the Love-Lady. He told her of his love; she kissed him, and thereafter he dwelt in the fantom grove and was reasonably happy.

But, as before, the Dragon opposed their love—his and the Love-Lady's. The Dragon had no personal feeling against the Dreamer, but he wouldn't have his daughter married to any Young Fool who had more money than brains, and who couldn't support a mouse by his own endeavors. When the Dreamer had shown his mettle he might marry the Love-Lady, and not before. In vain they pleaded, and in vain the Love-Lady wept—there would be no wedding with the Dragon's consent, until the Dreamer had done something. With the Dragon's consent! How they pondered that phrase! And in the end they did just as they had done before—married without the Dragon's consent.

The Dreamer lived that sweet secret all over again. Day after day he struggled with the Market both as a "Times" reporter and as a Young Speculator, and during his leisure time he climbed over the dream-hedge into the dream-grove and walked with the Love-Lady. Then one day came the same old Crash—a dream-crash this time. P. Glover went broke and the Mad Tide of the Street washed him up on the shore of the Valley of Contentment. He entered the quiet old house and asked for the Dragon. But the Dragon had heard, and he merely sent down word that the Dragon had heard, and he merely sent down word that the Dreamer was never to trespass on his property again.

Sadly the Shorn Lamb left the house. Out in the garden he met the Love-Lady and told her all that had happened. Then with the enthusiasm of youth and love, he asked her to go with him.

"But how can we live, de

came in.

But the next day, when he should have been writing the story of how the Bears had shorn another rich Lamb, the Dreamer found himself staring again into the smoke-stack grove. And there stood the Love-Lady, just where he had left her, asking:

"But how can we live, dear?"

"I'll work," the Dreamer replied, "work as I never have before."

"I'll work," the Dreamer repost, have before."

Then the Love-Lady laughed. It was a loving little laugh, but a careless one, and it cut the Dreamer deeply. He made some angry retort and they quarreled—they who had never before spoken a harsh word to each other. In anger the Dreamer stalked out of the gate, and the Valley of Contentment knew P. Glover no more, and a week later Peter G. joined the "Times" force.

more, and a week later force.

For months after that day's dream the Financial Editor tried to devise a happy ending for the romance of the smoke-stack grove, the fantom Dreamer, and the telegraph-pole Love-Lady. But always their story ended with the quarrel in the garden, and always the



Arm in arm she and the Dreamer would often walk along the shaded dream-paths



II would be having tea with the Love-Lady

Financial Editor awoke and made his typewriter hum as he viciously pounded out Market Reports. Yet he could not get away from his dreams. Every time he looked up from his desk those two windows and the grimy door came into view, and just so surely as he looked into the forest of chimneys and poles he began to dream.

A score of times he lived the story all over again.

looked into the forest of chimneys and poles he began to dream.

A score of times he lived the story all over again, hoping against hope that it might end differently. Then he began inventing little scenes between himself and the Love-Lady, and for hours he would wander in that grove of his dreams and forget that newspapers want Workers, not Dreamers.

One time it would be afternoon, and he would be having tea with the Love-Lady beside the little fountain which tinkled so much like a typewriter. They would hold hands and say foolish, loving things about the amount of sugar they liked in their tea. And maybe the Dragon, peaceful and tamed now, would sit with them and talk in a bless-you-my-children way. Or the Pal might drop in and congratulate them again, though he had done it a thousand times before. And altogether they were quite happy and the grove was surely the Valley of Contentment.

Another time it would be evening at the quiet house. Just inside the tall French windows the Dragon would be reading his book. Outside, the Love-Lady and the Dreamer would be sitting in a big, low wicker chair. Away off among the trees the little birds would twitter

as they settled down for the night, and the two Lovers in the chair, like the birds, would snuggle together and pretend to sleep. But whenever or however they met, the Love-Lady and the Dreamer were always happy in the fantom grove among the chimneys.

Then one day something happened in the Street. A mere Pretender tried to make himself Corn King. His Crowd bought bushels and bushels of Corn and the Hungry Public seemed to be in a pretty tight Corner. But some one turned traitor. The Crash came, and when the excitement was over, the Pretender lay crushed and penniless.

All that morning the Dreamer had been on the Street. Not a detail of the fight had escaped him, and about noon he started for the "Times" to write it all up in the most approved, sensational style. His hat was gone, his coat was torn, and his eyes were hollow and red. Every bone in his body ached as though he had been pounded with a club. It seemed that he could never climb those awful stairs, but the story had to be written and he staggered on. When he reached his desk, he dropped into his chair like a wooden thing. The noise seemed to drive every thought from his head, but the News Fever was upon him, and he stretched out his arm for copy paper. Like a man in a trance he pounded the keys of his typewriter. One page—two—five—ten he wrote, and as fast as they came from his machine, the Chief grabbed them up and hurried them off to the composing-room. At last it was all done, and

the Dreamer sank back in his chair, his head drooping

the Dreamer sank back in his chair, his head drooping and his eyes shut.

He was going home now—going home to the Love-Lady in the Valley of Contentment. In that far-off land of dreams, he wandered along the country drive, leaped over the hedge, and stood by the big oak tree behind which he had been wont to hide from the Dragon. The little fountain tinkled softly—but devilishly like a typewriter—the birds were singing and everything was soft and balmy. It seemed so good to be home and away from the dirt and clatter of that "Times" office. But where was the Love-Lady? Vaguely he heard steps in the doorway. She was coming to meet him. No, there were two—it must be the Dragon with her. The Dreamer stirred in his chair, then settled down again; but the Staff rose to its feet and gaped. Through the grimy door between the windows had come a Vision that brought even the Chief to his feet, and behind her walked an Old Man in a frock coat. She looked questioningly about the office and saw the Dreamer. With a soft cry she started for him, the Old Man close behind her. The Dreamer looked up blankly and smiled. They were coming to meet him now and he was glad, for he was so tired.

"P. Glover, I think you had better come home."

The Dreamer jumped to his feet and rubbed his eyes. But the Love-Lady, with her arms outstretched, was still there.

THE OTHER AMERICANS

ARTHUR RUHL

This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the human side of our South American neighbors. The purpose of these papers is to make these people seem more real—to tell what they are like, what are their various points of view. This article deals especially with Venezuela's capital. The next, which will cover the journey from Venezuela to Lima, will give impressions of the Colombians, of the Panama Canal Zone, and of the Peruvian Coast towns

N a novel written by a lady of Buenos Ayres and enjoying considerable popularity at the present moment in the Argentine, the heroine's father, during a visit to Rome, obtains an audience with the Pope. He is a Norwegian explorer, and when the conversation turns to the subject of his family he explains that his wife is an "American."

"Ah yes?" smiles the Haly Fether "Brazil Mories."

"Ah, yes?" smiles the Holy Father, "Brazil—Mexico—Chile?"

"No, your Holiness, from the Argentine Republic."
This—to us—ingenuous use of a word which here at nome is considered the exclusive property of those living between Maine and California, Canada and the

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actual life are borrowed from the play life of our favorite books—that almost the only American story-tellers who have written seriously of South America are authors of such vigor and charm as Mr. Richard Harding Davis and Mr. O. Henry.

Argentina is not at all like Venezuela, yet those who have not been there must perforce interpret it in terms of "The Dictator" and "Soldiers of Fortune." And true as "Cabbages and Kings" is to the palms and sunshine of the Caribbean, it has little more relation to life in Buenos Ayres than Remington's cowboys have with Boston or Chicago. While to peruse one of those yarns, humorously illustrated, and

the Liliputians, had but to roar "Americano" to make presidents resign and sentries drop their guns. This sort of thing makes one a little weary read in Chile, for instance, where Americans are not always idolized and a gentleman already mentioned to whom one is being introduced may become excessively bored when he hears that one is a North-American and may even lift his shoulders deprecatingly as much as to say: "Oh, what a pity! How unfortunate for vou!" It is embarrassing again, in the Argentine, for instance, after you have carefully explained to your host that the United States has no imperial designs on South America whatever, to have him—who like enough can talk intelligently of our im-

imperial designs on South him—who like enough can talk intelligently of our immigration or negro problem or tariff or trusts in any one of several languages—toss across the table one of our barbershop papers with a cartoon depicting Uncle Sam as a gigantic paterfamilias spanking a lot of little brown babies, or the Monroe Doctrine as a hen sitting on a batch of South American eggs, while the Yankee rooster crows alongside: "They're mine!" It often seemed to me while meeting the courtesy of our South American neighbors, and observing the almost touching faith which the majority of them have in the United States, that nowhere more than in our attitude toward them do the United States, that nowhere more than in our attitude toward them do we show that crude igno-rance and general bump-tiousness which we gener-ally assume is to be found only in the book of some absurd, traveler, or, the absurd traveler or the caricatures of the British

caricatures of the British stage.

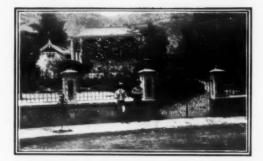
If the line which your cye takes looking down the hill from Fifth Avenue toward Madison Square were continued far enough straight south, it would hit South America near the west coast of Peru. Practically all of the continent would be east of that line—from there to Cape St. Roque is as far as from New York to San Francisco; from Cartagena in the Caribbean to Punta the Caribbean to Punta would be east of that line—from there to Cape St. Roque is as far as from New York to San Francisco; from Cartagena in the Caribbean to Punta would be east of that line—from there to Cape St. Roque is as far as from New York to San Francisco; from Cartagena in the Caribbean to Punta when the North America—and people ask "What kind of weather do they have down there!" On the Fouth of July in



CARACAS, THE CAPITAL OF VENEZUELA, LOOKING ACROSS THE VALLEY FROM ONE OF THE PARKS

Although within ten degrees of the equator, the capital, tucked away up here in the air, has a climate of a perpetual tropical spring

inserted from time to time in the polite magazines by way of paprika relief, one might suppose that all Latin-America was a sort of comic-opera land where gigantic young "Anglo-Saxons" with blond hair and red faces, stalking through narrow streets like Gulliver among



A TYPICAL FLOWER-COVERED HOME IN CARACAS

Bolivia, I saw a new railroad opened in a whirling snowstorm, and two mornings afterward the thermometer on the hotel porch stood within four degrees of zero; a month later in Rio, in more or less the same latitude, one wilted in a muggy heat as oppressive as any we have in the dog-days here in New York. No more can one generalize about the people or their countries. In Bahia, on the Brazilian coast, probably not more than one man out of ten is white; in Peruvian towns, in a corresponding latitude on the west coast, a negro is less seldom seen than in Boston. There is as much difference between the lazy lotus Caribbean coast and Terra del Fuego as between Mandalay and the Straits of Kamchatka.

Why There Are Revolutions

Why There Are Revolutions

ONE generalization, however, can be made. It is the fundamental difference between the ways in which the two continents were, so to speak, born and bred. Speaking in generalities, North America was settled by men who came to the new world seeking liberty; South America was exploited by adventurers hunting for gold. Our colonists cleared land, planted fields, and established homes; when the time came to separate from the old country they had a stable society, an adequate political system spontaneously developed, and a familiarity with self-government that had been preparing from the time of Magna Charta. The Spanish and Portuguese who sacked South America, following out the traditions of the parasitic Peninsular civilization, entered the new lands only to rob them. The civilization of the Incas, was destroyed, and this industrious, skilled people—adapted to their environment, capable of attaining a level we only can guess at once acquainted with the civilization of Europe—annihilated. All that they had done perished with them, and the new owners of the land had to begin at the beginning. When Bollivar and San Martin followed the lead of Washington and Latin America threw off the yoke of Spain, its people had had no training in self-government, nor even in useful industry, and their ideal was still the antique and romantic one of the intrepid warrior and successful conqueror. This was the seed. The harvest has been reaped all these years in the revolutions which a sit-tight commercial people such as we find it so hard to understand. A continent can not be plowed and resown like a cornfield. Education, immigration, the gradual infusion of samer ideas and more stable blood—it is a long discouraging task that the earnest Latin Americans of to-day are wrestling with, one in which they ought to have at the least our appreciation and sympathy.

There they are, these different, almost forgotten cities, down below the southern horizon, under their different stars. The main stream of modern life

shout "Mis." Bis." over the operas of the great world without bothering themselves with its problems. Everything at hand has the charm of the diminutive and make-believe; that in the distance, of unreality. They may read of trusts, socialism, industrial upheavals, with the same detached interest that we to-day may read Carlyle on the Revolution or the "Confessions" of Rousseau. Side by side are the new and the old, jostling each other and blending in a way they never have even in our land of contrasts—the old older than our oldest, the newest more raw and cruder than our new. Over the antique civilization, still drowsing on under the blazing tropic sun, buried away in the thin cold air of the Andes, the skirmishers of the new are everywhere pushing—engineers, promoters, prospectors, drummers from Hamburg and Leeds and Manchester, the Yankee medicine

Other Americans

(Continued from page 21)



PLAYING BASEBALL LIKE THE BOYS AT HOME



VENEZUELAN SCHOOLBOYS AT THE BASEBALL GROUND



PRESIDENT CASTRO'S VILLA IN THE "PARAISO"



ENTRANCE TO AN ESTATE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF CARACAS



AVENUE LEADING FROM THE "PARAISO" TO TOWN

man. Under the wilting sunshine of Brazil the pink pills of our New England landscape reappear in lazy Portuguese as the Pilulas Rosadas para Pessoas Pallidas; down the west coast, on walls against which Pizarro's knights may have leaned their lances, is lifted the hopeful finger of our benevolent Dr. Munyon. Through windows barred just as they were barred in the days when the splendid viceroys used to come out from Spain comes the busy clatter of the American sewing machine; in mining camps buried away in the Cordilleras the llama drivers, huddled in ponchos about their tiny fires, listen to Caruso sobbing out "I Pagliacci," as the phonograph through the wine-shop's open door quavers out into the cold moonlight.

Caracas and the Venezuelans

Caracas and the Venezuelans

CARACAS is one of the few Latin-American capitals which seems at first to live up to the traditions of the Caribbean and the stories we print in our magazines. From the moment one consults steamship agents about going to Venezuela, one has a delightful feeling of being somehow a conspirator and of becoming enmeshed in a vague intrigue in which strange and picturesque things are about to happen. Before the steamship man will even sell you a ticket you must get a passport and have the Venezuelan Consul countersign it and look you over and satisfy himself that you are not a filibuster. All the way down through the Caribbean, with the flying-fish sailing away from the ship's bows and the northern stars sinking under the horizon and the breath of the trades growing more limpid and moist, and the yellow seaweed floating in the blue Sargasso Sea, mystery and dark innuendo seem to exude from the very deck of the little steamship.

Such tales as the irreverent young purser and the mys-

stars sinking under the horizon and the breatn of the trades growing more limpid and moist, and the yellow seaweed floating in the blue Sargasso Sea, mystery and dark innuendo seem to exude from the very deck of the little steamship.

Such tales as the irreverent young purser and the mysterious doctor tell, sotto vocc, cynical, of graft, plots, and prisons! The mere gringo feels like a cub reporter at the office of a campaign committee. Even the captain, who has sailed up and down this path for thirty years and seen it all, occasionally drops a sentence, at which smiles show, shoulders lift, and the two dark conspirators at the foot of one's table look up quickly and rattle off half a dozen phrases in Spanish. All day they sit in the smoking-room and conspire, hovering over their half-emptied glasses, with cigarettes made of black tobacco smoldering in their long, lean, smoke-stained fingers, whispering by the hour. The gossip of the smoking-room, from drummers, coffee and tobacco planters, prospectors, and engineers: "Forty million dollars—that's what Castro's made out of it. Sure—he can't last much longer—he's got about all he wants. He'll be beatin' it for Paris pretty soon where the rest of 'em all went. . . Money? Is there! Talk about the Klondike or the Transvaal or—why you can go up the Orinoco in a five-thousand-ton steamer and there's your iron right on the surface—all you got to do is shovel it off the bank—cocoa, copra—rubber. . . . Ah—she was a beauty. That's no lie. He saw her an'—well—you know the rest. They give her thirty thousand bolivars, and the best house they could find in Caracas, and on his birthday . . . Courts? Hell—no! That's where you don't go! You'd only lose an' have to pay the judges, too. It's cheaper to give 'em their bit beforehand and get it settled right. Lawyers? Sure we keep a lawyer, but only to tell us what their bally laws are so we don't make flour and profit in Venezuela when they've got to import all their wheat from New York at four twenty-five a barrel, an' sell it t



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THE OTHER AMERICANS

you they're sure of a chance of loot and plenty of excitement and fun—sure. Just go out to-morrow morning and wave your little flag."... "How many more years of school?" the captain asked one night of the little lad who was returning to Caracas for vacation. He was a pretty little fellow with a Conservative family name. The present government is Liberal. "Five years," said the boy. "Five years school," rumbled the skipper, screwing his eyes up in one of his satyr-like smiles: "Five years politico, then—fifteen years in prison at La Guayra—no?" And everybody nodded and the schoolboy snapped his black eyes, and his uncle, sitting beside him, about to lick his eigarette, stopped and licked his lips instead and smiled, too, though in a subtler, sadder way. He had a right to. He had been in the La Guayra prison once, chained by the leg to another man. And he wasn't at all sure that after landing on the morning he wouldn't be invited to call on the prefect and clapped into jail again.

When, after a week or so of this, the stern brown rampart of the Venezuelan coast looms through the morning mist, climbing up and up eight or nine thousand feet from the fringe of surf at its foot, with a theatre-curtain yellow and terracotta town nicked into the baked hillside, and a little toy fort bristling overhead, one feels that whatever happens one is presently to be "done" and done interestingly. The limpid sea wind dies down, the hot breath from the town puffs out across the water. While you study the yellow gashes in the mountain's tawny flank—cuts the railroad makes in climbing away up over the summit to the capital, a launch flying a strange flag comes off from shore. Your papers are inspected, you are inspected, then you bake in the vertical sun while the scouts go ashore to telephone about you up to Caracas, and see if you may be allowed to land. You feel exactly like a spy or an absconding bank president—almost as though you were an alien approaching the harbor of New York. If they don't like your name or the color of yo



THE PLAZA DE BOLIVAR, WHERE THE BAND PLAYS

only the autograph collector again. And then—after days of tropic seas, after passing the sentries and the fever-belted shore and dizzily creeping over the mountain tops, instead of finding a jungle with aborigines living in mud huts and eating jerked beef, you roll down into a frivolous little capital, with a pretty tiled plaza and monuments and beautiful trees; where, of a morning, over the coffee of which they are so proud, one may read along with the cable despatches snatches of Montmartre poetry and gossip from the boulevards, in the cool of the afternoon play tennis with engaging young men who talk across the net in one's own language as casually as in French or their own, and in the evening stroll perhaps with the crowd round the statue of Bolivar with little hooded victorias twinkling past like fire-flies, and the band playing things out of "Tosca" and "La Bohéme." It seems almost as if the little city had had it all arranged to make her charm more sure, hidden behind these seas and mountains and passports in a sort of Spanish coquetry.

Caracas has nearly a hundred thousand people—counting whites, mextzos, negroes, and the rest, and it lies in a beautiful valley three thousand feet up in the air. This makes its climate delightful in winter and in summer, oppressive only for those who are able to go north to the States or abroad. It is built of thick stone or plaster walls, with tile roofs and sky-blue courts, filled with flowers and vines. Some of the streets are paved with asphalt, the others with cobble-stones, and there are tramways and electric lights, and the whole is spread on the floor of a valley with mountains rising up mightily all round, eight or nine thousand feet. There is nothing prettier in all South America than the sight of it—looking across the valley from some shaded balcony in the Paraiso, toward sunset, with the summits green and soft with timber, the flanks bare and gauntly ribbed, and in the dryseason, at least, colored curious rusty browns, and below the terra-cotta roofs and no

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AMERICANS THE OTHER

little victorias rattle through the narrow streets; the newsboys call out their papers with long rippling accented cries that seem an echo of the boulevards; on the benches of the plaza, shabby, cynical verse-makers scribble decadent rimes and drowse in the sun. It goes through the motions in many little superficial ways, and it regards these motions with quite as much seriousness as though they were the real thing. They read in the little morning papers about the new statue of De Musset beside the Théâtre Français or a couple of columns of impressionistic description of the art of MIL. Cleo de Merode—"Our Lady of the Smile and Dance"—with as personal an interest as though the first stood in one of their own squares—alongside their statue of Washington—and as though the lady could be seen at the municipal theatre each night instead of the biograph. And it is with the conviction and self-absorption of the true boulevardier that they write about the thunder of traffic in their quiet little s. eets, the magnificence of their pretty little villas, and describe the carriage parade in the Paraiso as though that little macadam street were Hyde Park or the Champs-Elysées.

The Plaza de Bolivar is the centre of the town and of Venezuela, and in the centre of the plaza stands the equestrian statue of the Liberator, who, after freeing all this part of the continent from Spain, was imprisoned by his own people and died broken-hearted, in exile, with the words: "I have plowed in the sea." Round the square are the Government buildings, the library, and sleepy old university, and a cathedral whose bell whangs out every quarter-hour and leaves no doubt in the mind of every stranger who tries to sleep in the hotel near by that Venezuela is still dominated by the Church. Across the end of the square tinkle the little toy street-cars, and now and then a hooded victoria slips through, the top drawn like a vizor over the inside, so that all you can see is the tip of a chin or bit of white parasol. It is not pleasant for ladies to a and dignity

Newspapers of the Venezuelan Capital

Newspapers of the Venezuelan Capital

Some of the most characteristic traits of the Venezuelans—their mixture of frivolousness and sentimental melancholy, their impressionability, their fondness, common to Latin Americans and particularly those of the warmer latitudes, for high-flown and flowery description—come out in these newspapers. Almost always there are some sensations du vovage from some traveler journeying a few miles from home, discussions of some fine academic point in literature or speech, "communications" in which some fond scribbler endeavors to imprison in classic prose some aspect of his native town. A charity bazaar, for instance, to be held at one of the more pretentious villas; it is a nice house, the lady is nice too, the prospect thrills our gifted friend Rodriguez, and he seizes his pen and addresses "El Constitucional." He begins at the beginning, thus: "It was a gracious afternoon, one of those on which the spirit opens itself to all the varied and harmonious accents of the language of beauty—in the atmosphere wandered vague aromas, indefinite beauties beckoned from the horizon, and the day wrapped itself in the seductive melancholy of its last adieu." . . Follows, after a few paragraphs, specific details—municipal improvements along the Paraiso, the new automobiles, the sight of children playing basseball; then the lyre is struck again: "The day declined; the afternoon loses its pensive attitude of the enamored virgin—no longer is there light on the hills nor vague glimmers on the mountain tops. Faraway sighs seem to come to the ear, airy messengers of chaste amours; the shades deepen, innumerable diamonds begin to sparkle in the sky." . . . Thus we are brought to the house, which is deftly described even to its dimensions in metres, then to the interior constructed "with a visible eloquence, that quid divinum which gives voice to forms, expression to lines, life to details, joy to art, and grandeur to the whole." Desirable this is, but finer yet "that spiritual culture, that kindness o

That Latin-American Perennial-the Lottery

If you stop to listen in the plaza, at almost any moment of the day, you can hear somewhere in the distance shrill boyish voices crying out numbers in Spanish—"Dos mell—queeiextos—cinquenta."—long drawn out, melodious, like a phrase of a song. They are the lottery-ticket sellers, perennials of the street in almost all Latin-American towns. In Caracas, when I was there, a new national lottery concession had just been granted to a Frenchman. It was "for the good of the people," and advertisements represented it as a horn of plenty showering money down into the hands of the delighted populace while an army of beaming winners marched toward a rising sun with money-bags upon their backs. There were drawings twice a week, and up until the last minute news-venders and beggars and little barefoot boys were tramping the sun-baked sidewalks all over town with strips of these tickets to sell. There were sixteen coupons for each number, and one could buy them separately for ten cents each or the whole number for four bolivars. If that number won a prize the winner received one-sixteenth of it for every one of the coupons he held. The company's percentage was three and a third. The numbers which experience had proved were lucky were bought up by speculators, at whose shops certain favorite tickets could always be found. You could even have the lucky number reserved for you for the next drawing just as you would go to Tyson's and have a seat reserved on the aisle. Some six thousand tickets could be sold, and as half-past two, the hour for the drawing, approached, and there were still hundreds of them out, the boys would hurry into the plaza, waving their strips and shouting the last call. It was just siesta time, when the plaza lay quiet and almost deserted, baking in the midday glare, and from my room I could hear them pattering by in their bare feet and wailing, like locusts in the sun—"La wol-ti-ma or-a!" Para ov.' Número saysmel/-dos cientos-ochenta-y-neuve.' La wol-ti-ma or-a!" Para ov.' Número saysmel/-dos cientos-oche



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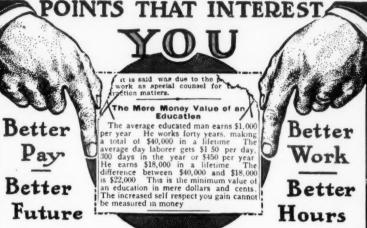
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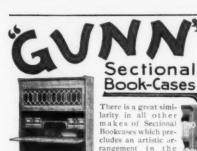
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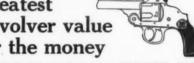
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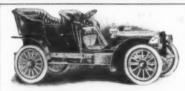
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THE OTHER AMERICANS

lying on their dusky cheeks like flour, water-carriers, beggars—and talk politely through the bars. There is always a chance, this way, that Elvira or Maria, in the most casual way imaginable, may let her fingers slip through the bars—though, to be sure, just a chance, for Mamma's rocking-chair is close by and it is too much to hope that she is asleep, even though she sits with eyes half closed, a little like an owl. But if you are but a strayed gringo you may only tramp glumly past, almost brushing their elbows, staring—for that is considered only properly gallant and polite—as frankly as though they were pictures or pretty flowers. They all seem lovely then. You forget to wonder whether they could think or waltz or bake bread, whether, were they at home, they would not be leaning on a pillow in a Harlem flat window watching the "L" trains go by—forget the funny little "tidies" and the "airbrush" portraits, and the funnel of the phonograph dimly visible behind them, and with the brilliant tropic moonlight turning the shabby old walls to marble and the tinkle of falling water coming from some inner court, every man of us perforce blossoms into a Romeo, and half seen, inaccessible, behind each barred window a Juliet. . . .

The Ladies

The Ladies

But what is Maria like—suppose you could drop in just as if you were at home, sit down in the window seat and talk to her? Just for the present I intend to evade this delicate and extremely interesting subject, though as we stroll on down the street I trust there will be no harm in pausing at the big-tree news-stand a moment and reading what some wicked, cynical, scribbler-person says in that droll little "La Compana." There is a drawing of a young man and a young lady under the title "Gente Elegante," and this is what he says: "You may call her Elena or Julia or Maria—it's all the same. In all haunts of the fashionable you'll find her —San Bernardino, El Paraiso, etc., are the theatres of her operations. She doesn't know how many eyes a needle has, but she can tell you the exact color of the skirts which la bella Otero puts on when she dances. She doesn't know the Credo, but she never misses church, prayer-book in hand like the Queen Regent. If you should ask her on what day our independence was declared she wouldn't know what to reply, but on the other hand she remembers perfectly when the Princess Chimay ran away with a violin for baggage." . . .

This way of shutting Julia or Elena up like a doll for the men to promenade past her cage rolling their roving eyes, seems strange to us, but here again let us postpone discussion, for the present, of a custom of hundreds of years, though in passing we might glance over this certainly extraordinary letter addressed to the newspaper "El Combate." At the head of it are big initials which we will call

X. Y. Z.

"These are the initials of the name of a young man who has made me the victim of his immoral and stupid persecution.

"He is a fantom which follows me everywhere, and wearies me with his gross

attentions.
"To free myself from this troublesome insect I wrote to his father to interfere, and liberate me from such a pretentious fellow.

liberate me from such a pretentious fellow.

"To no avail.

"Then I went to the Prefect of this city with a formal representation, signed and ratified by myself. It was equally useless.

"The Quixote of my window redoubled his attentions, and last Saturday I had the misfortune to meet him in going from the Plaza Lopez to Las Animas, and to endure the artillery of his glances.

"I am resolved as the result of all this, if he passes my window again, to publish the letter which I sent to his father, and a copy of the accusation which reposes with the Prefect of Caracas.

"And you may be sure, X. Y. Z., that your name will be printed and your description given in a way that you will not forget all your life.

A. B. C."

So the men may not always stare successfully, and little Maria thinks a bit for rself these days! A little time and will the New Woman have come also to

So the men may not always stare successfully, and little Maria thinks a bit for herself these days! A little time and will the New Woman have come also to Caracas?

On Sunday evenings the band plays in the plaza—at other times in the week, too, here and over in the Paraiso, but Sunday evening is the best. Then every one is dressed up and feeling chipper, the little hooded victorias go rattling and twinkling by livelier than ever, and this cheerful national institution of our southern neighbors performs before its most engaging audience. The statue of Bolivar stands in the centre of the plaza, in an open-tiled place where the tiled paths come together and cross. At the opposite end of the broadest of these promenades, on a sort of dais reached by a flight of curved stone steps, the band plays, and up and down in front of it, past Bolivar's statue and back again, the crowd strolls and chatters and smokes cigarettes. That is to say, the men do—the young gentlemen back from school in England or Switzerland or the States, dressed for the evening, on their way to dinner, perhaps, at one of the legations, regarding the scene with a certain detachment and condescension; the young town dandies, with their bamboo sticks and absurdly long slim yellow shoes, that might be used as a curious weapon of offense; a few Yankee drummers, slapping each other on the back with conscious hilarity and talking, half in fun, in their horrible Spanish; a German or two, concessionaires, perhaps, of some great rubber plantation in the interior, tall, huge, blond, and comfortable, stalking side by side, heavy walking sticks under their arms, talking art, philosophy, and rates of exchange; these, and the substratum of mestizos, in their shabby white, staring apathetically. And on either side, just at the edge of the light and back under the trees, are the families, Papa and Mamma and the young ladies, all in a row in their best dresses and ribbons and gloves. Charming are the little niñas, with their hands in stiff little white gloves or "mi

Life in the Toy Metropolis

They will tell you that Caracas is not what she used to be in the old days before the price of coffee went down, before the canny Mr. Castro had taxed sugar and things as they are taxed now. Everybody was rich then, one must believe, and the fountains weren't dried up nor the Carvallo gone to seed—when Madame Carreno was playing and Rojas and Michaelena painting, and the cable, now cut out, brought real news. Every one will be rich again, one must also believe, when the Government is better and foreign folks with money aren't afraid to invest it, and all those Eldorados in the interior are opened up. Venezuela was the only one of the Latin-American Republics which wouldn't play and send a delegate to the Rio Conference, and, as I am writing, people in Caracas are expecting any day to see the present dictator deposed. Yet I dare say that life moves on in the little capital—and would move on no matter what happened—just the same way. The tunes from "Tosca" and "Il Trovatore" thrill just as much whether or not there's a delegate at Rio, the señoritas' eyes are as bright and the mountains as beautiful.

It is a perfect place to play with life, cloistered away, so near to the real world, and yet so far. The real world's manners are here, but none of its problems. All things are reduced to a scale so small that big general things become individual and personal. People who have money have made it easily, those who haven't it expect none. There is no striving, strenuous middle-class. There are plenty of poets, but they do not hear the world's rumble and noise; they sit on a park bench, write verses for albums or devise epigrams withering their rivals and enemies.

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THE OTHER AMERICANS

They hear that their country is being ruined, and they write about the eyes of their women and compare their mouths to strawberries and ripe pomegranates. When the President defies France they look up at the brown mountains and say: "We could hold out ten years up there," just as the sleepy creole in the park at La Guayra looks up at the little fort on the hill and says: "Surely, señor! With that we could blow the French out of the water!"

that we could blow the French out of the water!"

Superimposed on this quaint world is the tinier world of the sophisticated—the legations, the chosen, who have traveled and been educated abroad, the exiles of commerce—a toy world more or less typical of every South American city. Within it people "dress" for dinner, read the latest magazines, and live superficially just as they would at home. It is fun playing at life with people like these—always interesting because they would never have come here if they did not have one of two things—an unconventional history or an imagination. They drift along placidly, with the gentle raillery of those who enjoy the differences of the new country, yet continue to pass judgments according to the standards of the old. In their pretty villas and courts they are like people living in conservatories. Strange lost sheep blow in now and then—tourists, concession hunters, adventurers, correspondents—they take them as they come. There is the feeling that one can always go back if one wants to, the real world seems like the city during a summer ers, correspondents—they take them as they come. There is the feeling that one can always go back if one wants to, the real world seems like the city during a summer vacation. Its absence gives each echo of it a new significance and charm. Every "dress suit" and evening gown acquires a sort of romantic significance. A lady driving along the Paraiso in a hired carriage is as much of a personage as a lady in a crested victoria driving up Fifth Avenue or through the Park. You drop into "La India" after the band concert for a cup of Caracas chocolate, with the same emotions that you might take supper after the theatre at Sherry's or The Savoy. It is always before one, changing things and charming them—that great battlement of mountain shutting out the northern stars, and beyond that the fever-filled coast, and beyond that the days and days of limpid trades and blue Sargasso Sea. and blue Sargasso Sea.

On Working for Yourself

+ + +

By SEWELL FORD

THE thing happened several years ago, but I can still see him sitting there in that chair beside my desk, twisting his hat brim with trembling fingers, his forehead beaded with sweat, neck veins bulged, the look of a frightened animal in his eyes. And I can hear his husky whisper: "Please, please hunt for it. It must be here. Why, do you know, if I don't find it to-day I shall—lose—my—job."

be here. Why, do you know, if I don't find it to-day I shall—lose—my—job."

It was merely that a document had gone astray and an overfed, dyspepsiagoaded, arrogant employer had, in a moment of petulance, issued this decree which had struck terror to the very soul of what appeared to be a man.

Faugh! It was too absurd, too grotesque to be real, yet too real to laugh at. Yes, he still holds his job; or, rather, his job holds him.

How is it with you? do you hold your job or does your job hold you? That word "job," does it make you wince? You like "position" better? Some consider it more genteel, but the dictionary does not sanction such a use of the word. Perhaps you prefer to speak of regular employment as a "situation," another usage on which the word book frowns. Yet coachmen, butlers, and cooks use it quite generally. No? "Place," then. It's no more ungrammatical than the others. You object to "place"? Then we must fall back upon the colloquialism. It has the merits of brevity and preciseness. Besides, why mince matters? In this day

generally. No? "Place," then. It's no more ungrammatical than the others. You object to "place"? Then we must fall back upon the colloquialism. It has the merits of brevity and preciseness. Besides, why mince matters? In this day of combined interests there are few employers and many employed. Let us call it your job. And once more; do you hold it, or does it hold you?

"No man is free who has a job which he is afraid to lose." Probably you never heard of the man who said that; perhaps you never will. But, honestly now, don't you agree with him? Don't you wish that was your attitude toward your job? Is it a staff in your hand or a crutch under your arm? Or are you like the abject one in the chair, clutching your job become a fetish, to which you have sacrificed your manhood? Has the splendid mystery we call life resolved itself for you into a mere sordid struggle to hold your job?

Then, my friend, you are in a pitiable way. Your philosophy needs mending. You are bond, not free. The method of your existence demands reform. You should stop working for your job and work for yourself. But, you say, you have a family, wife, children, dependents. The more urgent need, then, of freedom. Do you wish them to share your bondage?

Shall you throw away this precious job? No. Keep it. Use it. Make a club of it. Conquer with it. How much of your time, now, does this monster require? Eight hours? Ten? Then make it accept twelve, fourteen. Master its every difficulty. Explore its remotest recesses. Equip yourself with every resource which it may need. Exploit its possibilities. Make it a game. See how much better you can do to day that which you did yesterday. Begin now. Keep on. Alm at nothing less than perfection. You'll not reach it, but no matter. Create an ideal and strive for it. Watch your progress. You will find it more fascinating than any game ever invented.

But work for yourself. Don't do your best to please some boss or foreman or superintendent or president. That's a hireling trick. Do your best because you can

fellow or yourself?

Stick to that point of view. That way freedom lies, for no man who works for himself is a dependent. Make your employer dependent upon you. That will put you beyond the reach of dyspeptic caprice. Men who are afraid of their jobs are plenty, men who idealize their work are mighty scarce, and all the arrogance in the world can not change the man who works for himself into a trembling, cringing wretch, such as that fellow in the chair.

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provide the equipment that was required to make cigar manufacturing a modern industry. That's another thing worth

They were united in agreeing that the only way to succeed was to produce only the finest cigars of every blend to maintain quality without the slightest variation and to keep prices down to the lowest notch that modern business system could make possible. That's disposition—the keynote of the whole business.



Now we have been offering some pretty strong claims for the cigars that are sold under the "A" (Triangle A) guarantee. We could keep right on publishing the longest and strongest list of claims ever applied to cigars; we could publish them every day in full pages in every newspaper in the country—and we could, no doubt, work up a huge business. But do you think for a minute that the sale of "A" (Triangle A) cigars would show the healthy, steady and rapid increase it does show unless "A" (Triangle A) cigars were pretty near what we claim them to be?

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claim them to be?

Not much! We know well enough that even if we were not disposed to do it we would have to make our cigars back up our claims or somebody else would get the business.

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HOSIER

KITCHEN CABINETS

Every Housekeeper Needs One

Did you ever think about the time you spend in getting ready to do your work and in "clearing up" after you get through with it?

Take baking day, for instance—or even one of the meals. Think how long it takes you to collect all the necessary materials and utensils and then put them away again—some in the pantry—some in the cupboard, some in other places around the kitchen.

That is just the part of the work that a Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet saves. It groups all these articles in one commodious, well arranged piece of furniture.

Think what that means in preparing a meal or in baking:

A Practical Example

Suppose you were baking a cake. You want the recipe. It is on a card—filed in the cabinet—right at hand. The flour is just above the table space—in a sanitary bin. A few turns of the crank and you have it—sifted—all ready to use. The sugar is in the cabinet—in a dust-proof bin—where you can get it without a step—twenty pounds of it and there is a scoop to take it out of the bin. The eggs, chocolate and extracts are in one of the little cupboards. The baking powder and spices are right at the fingers' ends in airtight cans. The egg beater and nutmeg grater are on hooks, above the table space. The crocks—the cake pans—and other utensils are in the bottom cupboard. You do your work on a sanitary, aluminum table space. When your cake and bread are done there is a metal box, or drawer, to keep them in.

It is not only in baking that a Hoosier Cabinet saves steps, but in all kinds of cooking and "clearing up" the kitchen.

It does this by a convenience of arrangement — the result of years of study.

Found in No Other Cabinet

This convenience of arrangement is found in no other cabinet. The Hoosier special features—the sanitary self-cleaning flour bin—the automatic sugar bin—the special aluminum sliding top—the Hoosier cake and bread box—the house keepers' recipe box and want list—you can't get unless you buy the Hoosier.

The Hoosier Index Supply Case

Another great convenience is the Hoosier Index Supply Case—an entirely new feature in Kitchen Cabinets—consisting of labelled, dust-proof storage bins—of metal—where bulk foods can be stored away—always within easy reach—can never be misplaced—and where they will keep perfectly—doing away with all waste. The Hoosier Index Supply Case can be furnished with any Hoosier Cabinet and with no other.

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Hoosier Cabinets are made of oak—sturdy and strong—with a grain of unusual beauty. It wears like iron—will not warp nor split in the heat of the kitchen. Buy a cabinet made of Oak—cheaper materials will not last,

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The new Hoosier catalog tells why the Hoosier short cuts enable you to do your kitchen work so much more easily and quickly—how you can have a neat, orderly kitchen with very little labor—how the Hoosier is different from other cabinets and why we can sell them at such low prices.

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